

The United States
Needs 250,000 Men
to Build Ships.

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TWO PAGES. COLUMNS OF
TWO SECTIONS. SECTION ONE

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PLEDGE CITY WAGE BOOST

BOLO SHRUGS AT SENTENCE OF SPY DEATH

Huge Crowds Roar Their Approval of Verdict.

PARIS. Feb. 14.—Without a tremor, Boles Pasha, convicted of high treason, heard Col. Voyer, president of the court martial, pronounce sentence of death upon him today amid an impressive silence in the courtroom. Merely shaking his head and shrugging his shoulders, as if to say it was hopeless to fight against the odds, Boles returned to his cell.

Aided by the soldiers with fixed bayonets, those who had assembled in the courtroom refrained from all demonstration, but the great crowds outside the courthouse uttered a terrific roar and cheers of approval as word of the sentence reached them, plainly showing the favor the sentence of death found among the French people.

NEWS TRAVELS SWIFTLY. Swiftly the news of the coming execution of Boles Pasha spread throughout the city. Col. Voyer had not yet completed reading the sentence, when the cheers of the multitude from outside drowned his voice.

The court martial was unanimous in condemning Boles. The judges deliberated only a few minutes, and as they rode into the courtroom it was easily discernible that Boles Pasha's fate was sealed.

An appeal will be entered on a technicality, but the general trend of comment in legal, journalistic, and political circles is: "With Boles' death Bolesianism will die."

Boles's Aids Sentenced.

Daniel Porcherie, an accountant, who was a co-defendant, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The court gave for a time four to three against his conviction on a charge of "conspiracy with the enemy," but compromised, sit to one, on a light sentence. He was convicted of receiving correspondence in the affair. Porcherie, usually stout, was visibly moved by the verdict, whether at his own escape from death or his patron's fate, it was difficult to determine.

Philippe Cavallini, another co-defendant, who is under arrest in Italy, was sentenced to death, although he is not within the court's jurisdiction. He is a former member of the Italian chamber of deputies, and was charged with having introduced Boles Pasha to Alfonso XIII, the former khedive of Egypt, and with having facilitated the negotiations.

Boles's Life.

When the Boles treason trial opened today Albert Salles, the attorney for the Levantine financier, took the floor to make a final plea for his client's life.

Following a brief exposition of the defense supposedly generally felt at the charge of treason, Attorney Salles declared the trial of Boles Pasha had raised distinct doubts as to his guilt and that it was his (Salles') task to change them to a certainty of his client's innocence.

The attorney then charged an "abominable press campaign" against Boles "with being largely responsible for the almost general belief in France prior to the trial that his client was guilty."

The press campaign, M. Salles asserted, had been deliberately instituted by Senator Charles Humbert, former owner of Le Journal, after the senator had failed to induce Boles to sell back

(Continued on page 2, column 6.)

41 CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE; DEATH TOLL MAY BE 100

Nurses Save Wounded Soldiers When Blaze Imperils Nunnery.

MONTREAL. Feb. 14.—The charred bodies of forty-one children had been recovered late tonight from the ruins of the Grey nunnery which was destroyed by fire. It is feared many more perished and searchers believed the toll of death might reach 100.

All the inmates of the great buildings except the children are believed to be escaped.

Nurses Rescue Soldiers.

Nuns, nursing sisters, wounded or sick soldiers from overseas, aged, sick, or crippled men and women to the number of almost a thousand were in the buildings.

When the flames were discovered in the west wing the alarm was quickly given and all those able to help themselves fled to a place of safety. The heroic nuns and nursing sisters strove valiantly to save the sick and wounded as well as the infants under their charge.

Children in Path of Flames.

The children were housed in the section of the building where the fire started and the flames spread so rapidly it was impossible to save them all.

None of the soldiers suffered injury, however, although nearly 200 of them were quartered in the building.

Bad Wiring Blamed.

The fire originated on the top floor of the St. Matthew street wing, near the tower, supposedly from electric wiring, and immediately caught in the curtains of a nearby window, from which it spread rapidly throughout the wooden interior of the uppermost story.

All of this floor was occupied by babies in cots, some of them only a few days old—little unwanted tots left by harassed mothers on the doorstep of the convent to be cared for by the kindly nuns.

These were the infants lost, all the other children, who were in another part of the building, being saved.

Quick Rescue Work.

When the first firemen arrived the soldiers were already at work, at great risk to themselves, in handing children down the fire escapes. Nearly the whole upper floor was then ablaze. The frenzied rushed in and seized children right and left. Sub-Chef Marin taking four in his arms at a time.

A sudden gust of flame and smoke which burst from the tower made it impossible to reach children still lying in their cots in that part of the building.

**LOYAL BELGIANS
ARREST 2; HUNS
FIRE ON CROWDS**

AMSTERDAM. Feb. 14.—Les Nouvelles (Maastricht) reports that the Belgian government, having ordered the Belgian judges in the occupied territory to prosecute all activists guilty of having announced the fall of the king's government, and of proclaiming independence in Flanders, the three presidents of the courts of cassation in Brussels placed under arrest Pierre Tock and Dr. August Bourne, leaders of the activist movement.

The attorney then charged an "abominable press campaign" against Boles "with being largely responsible for the almost general belief in France prior to the trial that his client was guilty."

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(Continued on page 2, column 6.)

OF COURSE HE'LL REFUSE



COURAGE!

Private Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr.
Tells Poem and contributes to
Camp Paper.

SUPER U-BOAT DRIVE EXPECTED IN THE SPRING

LONDON. Feb. 14.—Germany's maximum submarine effort is expected in the period between April and June, according to the opinion expressed to-night by a naval authority. Germany probably then will use her much heralded super-submarines. Although the U-boats of what is known as the Deutschland class have already been active, it is believed Germany's biggest underwater craft are not at work and there is reason to expect them to take part in the spring offensive.

Commenting on Lord Jellicoe's statement that by next August the submarine menace will be ended, it was declared "we don't expect to have sunk every German submarine, but we do expect to have made a big hole in her total number then."

Reports which emanated from neutral countries recently that Germany will combine a naval drive with her military onslaught in the near future is shared in some quarters here. Among many men it is hoped for.

"We are ready for it whenever it comes and the sooner it does the better we will like it," was the statement of one officer.

1,000 Secretaries Needed
to Count Sunday Converts

It will require 1,000 persons to act as secretaries in keeping count of those who hit the trail in the Billy Sunday meetings which begin in Chicago March 10. It was announced last evening at a meeting of 200 of the secretary leaders at the Y. M. C. A.

Leslie J. Dadds presided and the Rev. James E. Walker explained the method of recording names. The 200 pres last evening represented as many churches.

This evening half hour prayer meetings, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be held in all sections of the city.

**James B. Forgan Ill at
the Presbyterian Hospital**

James B. Forgan, chairman of the board of directors of the First National bank, has been at the Presbyterian hospital since Tuesday. He is suffering from a stomach disorder. He is attended by Dr. Bertram W. Sippy. It was said last night that Mr. Forgan was resting comfortably, and that his illness was not alarming.

**Teacher Finds Wife Dying
in Gas Filled Room**

Mrs. Bertha Aronson, 1614 South Oakley, was found dying in a gas filled bedroom of her home last night by her husband, Barnett Aronson, a teacher, when he returned home from work. He telephoned the Marquette police, who arrived too late with a pulmotor. She had been despondent over ill health.

According to reports received by A. E. Wilkes, assistant directing officer for

(Continued on page 2, column 6.)

HURLEY WARNS UNIONS TO END SHIP STRIKES

Says Fathers Won't Let Soldier Sons Be Periled.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 14.—An urgent call to striking carpenters and joiners in eastern shipyards to return to work was issued tonight by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, who sent a telegram to union heads declaring mothers and fathers giving their sons to battle will not long permit continued interference with the shipbuilding program.

The telegram was inspired by reports of strikes at yards in the vicinity of New York and at Baltimore, where the men are demanding the wage scale recently granted for the Pacific coast of \$6.60 a day. It went to W. L. Hutchison, general president of the carpenters at Indianapolis, and to union leaders in the districts in which strikes have been called.

Should Await Adjustment.

Mr. Hurley insisted that the men go to work pending an adjustment of their grievances by the wage adjustment board, which within a few days will recommend a general wage scale for 75 per cent of the yards on the Atlantic coast.

"You will be well advised," his telegram declared, "to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic labor organizations, at least until you have tested whether or not your government, for which as shipbuilders you are now working, can be fair."

Mr. Hurley's Message.

The message in full reads:

"While the people of this country are mourning the loss of the brave young Americans in the Tuscania horror, while thousands of American homes are anxiously watching the lists of survivors slowly coming in to make certain that another precious life has been snatched from the Atlantic ocean, a telegram comes—and with it the grim announcement that the carpenters in shipyards are now on strike.

"Before any government agency is given an opportunity to act and despite the good record of our adjustment board's promptness and fairness in dealing with all labor matters you attempt to paralyze the shipbuilding industry at the port of New York."

Add to Troops' Peril.

"Do you realize that you are adding to the fearful danger our soldiers already face, the danger of starvation and the danger of slaughter if food and ammunition are not sent over in ships and in many ships at once? Do you think the fathers and mothers whose sons are making this sacrifice will sit idly by and permit this paralyzing of the life line between us and the western front to go on?"

"Will you take my friendly suggestion and go back to work at once? The machinery for dealing with all your demands and with the right of labor is at hand. You will be well advised to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic labor organizations, at least until you have tested whether or not your government, for which as shipbuilders you now are working, can be fair."

Fighting for Workers.

"I advise you to end the paralyzing of the shipyard work now. I am sure you would not deliberately imperil the lives and safety of our brave fellow citizens. I am sure, you believe with me that those whose sons are now giving their blood that you and I and our children may be safe and free will not long permit either you or me to invite destruction of heroic lives and disaster to a great world cause."

Officials of the wage adjustment board intimated the general wage scale for plants will not be so high as that on the Pacific coast, for which some of the workers are contending, but members of the wage board are confident it will be accepted by both the men and their employers.

About 450 Men Out.

New York, Feb. 14.—The number of ship carpenters on strike for higher wages in two yards on Staten Island where ships for the government are under construction increased today to about 450, and representatives of the men said the strike would assume greater proportions within twenty-four hours unless the government intervenes.

According to reports received by A. E. Wilkes, assistant directing officer for

(Continued on page 2, column 6.)

LATE NEWS BULLETINS

LONDON. Feb. 14.—The Bund of Berne reports the successful conclusion of negotiations at Ekaterinoslav to form a union of all southwestern republics against the Bolsheviks. It also was agreed to form a joint army to clear south Russia of Bolshevik troops.

ZURICH. Feb. 14.—A crowded passenger train from Stanislau to Lemberg, Galicia, caught fire last Saturday midnight while between Jesupol and Wodnik. The train stopped on a bridge over the Dniester and many panic stricken passengers jumped into the river and were drowned. Many others were burned to death and a large number were injured. A fire Monday destroyed two large warehouses at the eastern railway station in Vilna. The buildings were filled with paper, clothing, dried vegetables, and potatoes, which is a very severe loss at this time.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 14.—June 15 was fixed by the food administration tonight as the official beginning of the cheese production season of 1918, and the date before which all cheese now in storage must be marketed. Notice was given that special permits for holding stored cheese, after which date would be granted only in cases where further curing is necessary.

Plan of Financing.

This plan, which calls for the assumption of liabilities estimated at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 by the men who framed it may be stated briefly as follows:

The city is to grant salary increases and pay them until it no longer has the required funds. Then it is to continue to issue pay vouchers. These vouchers will be accepted and cashed at face value by a selected bank. They will be held by this bank until the city obtains additional funds through legislation or otherwise. If the city does not get additional funds the bank will sue the city, obtaining a judgment warrant which will bear 6 per cent interest until it is satisfied. In case the city never gets the required money, the men who make the offer will be between \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 out, but this is a most remote possibility.

Delegation Representing Wealthy Interests.

A delegation, representing wealthy interests, appeared before the city council on finance yesterday and outlined a plan by which it is possible to finance the increases.

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Offer Without Strings to It.

The delegation's offer was without strings. It was a flat proposition to have the interests represented by the delegation assume the burden of raising salaries. There was no talk of how the interests would be reimbursed. The men told the committee that it was to the city's interests to raise the salaries, and that they would underwrite this activity.

Frank O. Wetmore.

In August, 1914, Mr. Wetmore was returning each evening to his home and taking dinner with his wife and two sons. His home was comfortable, cheerful, and snug. Nothing occurred to mar this happiness until England was thrown suddenly into war. Both his sons enlisted with the blessings of their parents. William, 22 years old, became a captain. A. E. L. Wetmore, 20 years old, became a lieutenant. Both went overseas with the Fourth battery, Canadian expeditionary force. He could make a will leaving a decent competence. He could make a will.

Both Sons Enlist.

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I am authorized to say," said Mr. Mayer,

"that we agree to assume the expense of increasing the pay of firemen and policemen."

"Won't you go further than that?" asked Ad. A. McCormick, "and include all the other employees of the city?"

that they wanted the police and firemen to get an increase in pay.

Acting Chief of Police John H. Alcock also talked to the bankers. He told them the patrolmen ought to have more pay and that the city needed additional patrolmen. He said both of these matters were impossible because of the city's financial plight.

Without saying anything to the city authorities, the bankers met with other men on Wednesday, it was declared at this session that the police and firemen ought to have more pay, but there seemed to be no way to have this done except to have the men present at the conference pay the bill.

Legal Angles Up Today.

Mr. Mayer was called in. He said he could see no legal objection to the plan, but asked for a little time to look up the laws and ordinances. Mr. Mayer is to work out a legal way of meeting the question today. Leon Hornstein, an assistant corporation counsel, was assigned by Corporation Counsel Etelson to work with Mr. Mayer.

"We are going to have the big business men of Chicago make this proposal," said Ald. McCormick, "but it should not be limited to take care of only police and firemen. The other employees of the city must be considered at the same time."

"We accept that," said Mr. Wetmore.

"It don't take these men long to make up their minds," said Ald. T. J. Lynch, a member of the committee.

Toman Tells Plan.

Mr. John Toman was present. He is not a member of the finance committee. He said how he introduced an order in the council to have all employees who receive less than \$1,500 a year obtain a 15 per cent increase and those who receive from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year a 10 per cent boost.

It was explained that it would take about \$1,000,000 to increase the salaries of fire and policemen. It also was explained that to raise the salaries of other employees in the classes designating what would require approximately \$2,000,000.

The finance committee is to figure out these increases and submit a schedule to the bankers. Only salaries are to be paid by the bankers and others. Their offer does not concern any other form of municipal activity.

"I think we can stand for about \$2,000,000," said Mr. Simpson.

Commanded by Richert.

"I certainly have to admire these men," said Ald. Richert. "The finance committee has been meeting all winter trying to find a way to raise salaries. This is a most commendable move for your gentlemen to take. It came out of a clear sky. I did not expect anything like this to happen."

"We do this," said Mr. Eckhart, "because we realize the cost of living has advanced and the services receiving the higher salaries need more money."

Mr. May told the committee to go ahead and pass a budget containing the increases.

"When the city's money runs out," he said, "we will designate a bank to cash all the city pay checks. We will take care of the city. It will have nothing to worry about. We don't want to drive city employees to loan sharks."

Pay Checks Security.

The pay checks cashed by the bankers and others will be their security against loss. When the city can repay the amounts, the checks will be surrendered. If no relief from the legislature is obtained this year, and none next year through a rearrangement of the taxing bodies, then judgment can be obtained against the city for the amount of the pay checks. This judgment would draw 5 per cent interest until paid. This question, however, was not discussed between the bankers and the aldermen.

"These men are Chicagoans and they trust the city," said Mr. Mayer. "They want to do this to help the city out of a financial tangle."

Must Get More Cash.

In setting a new scale of salaries for the employees of the designated classes this year, the city will have to have additional funds next year to maintain the scale.

The proposition will be explained to the council this morning. It is expected that it will be unanimously accepted.

The committee refused to have the municipal reference library made a part of the Chicago public library. Ald. W. O. Nance declared against this proposition, which was made by City Controller Pike.

The license committee recommended for passage several ordinances to get additional revenue for the city. These were measures licensing gasoline filling stations, motion picture storage vaults, and dry cleaners.

McAdoo Names Director for Railway Ship Lines

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Coastal and great lakes steamship lines operated by railroads today were placed by Director General McAdoo under the supervision of W. H. Pleasants of New York, president of the Ocean Steamship company, who was designated manager of the marine section of the railroad administration.

Special attention will be given to organization of water transportation facilities to assist greater movement of coal to New England next winter and to better use of lake shipping to haul coal for the northwest states.

Independent steamship lines not operated by railroads are not involved in the new arrangement.

Stickney Pupils Present \$2,200 Ambulance to U. S.

Pupils of the Stickney public school showed their patriotism yesterday by presenting to the government a fully equipped ambulance costing \$2,200 for service in France. Mrs. John Stump, director of the school, received the ambulance on behalf of the army. It will be driven to Rockford today and will remain there until the division goes to France. The money was raised by students and alumni of the school, under the direction of Miss Julia Noyes Stickney.

St. Paul Gets Aid Mechanic School

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 14.—The opening of the first permanent mechanician school in St. Paul was announced today. Mai. W. W. Wagner said the school will have 3,000 men in it, in short order, within a few months from the time that number. The school will be an enlargement of the Dunwoody Institute training school for aviators and mechanics.

Ocean Steamship Movement

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WILSON SHIP INQUIRY HITS BIG FINANCIERS

Hunt Criminal Waste of U. S. Funds at Hog Island Yards.

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—President Wilson directed Attorney General Gregory today to make a thorough investigation into the charges that millions of dollars of government money have been wasted in the construction of the fabricating steel ship yard at Hog Island, Pa., just outside of Philadelphia. The contract was to have netted its owners \$16,000,000, although the government is furnishing all the money.

Under date of Feb. 13, the president sent the following letter to Mr. Gregory:

"Mr. Hurley of the shipping board has called my attention to some very serious facts which have recently been developed with regard to contracts made in connection with the shipbuilding program with the company operating at Hog Island. They are so serious, indeed, that I do not think that we can let them be taken care of merely by public disclosure and discussion."

"Would be very much obliged if you would have some trustworthy person in your department get into consultation with Mr. Hurley about the whole matter with a view to instituting criminal process in case the facts justify it."

Vanderbilt's Name Mentioned.

While members of the shipping board will not state that they have unearthed sufficient evidence to show criminal malfeasance of the government, the president's action in sending the letter of inquiry to the head of the government to make a thorough investigation into the matter would indicate that criminal prosecutions will probably follow this inquiry on the part of the government's representatives. Chairman Hurley intimated also that the contracts with the company may be canceled.

The fact that the American International corporation, of which Frank A. Vanderbilt, president of the National City bank of New York, is head, figures in the Hog Island case gave rise to the suggestion that Mr. Vanderbilt could never have his connection with the treasury department as director of sales of the war savings stamp.

Mr. McAdoo stated this afternoon, however, that he had received no word from Mr. Vanderbilt to indicate that the latter intends to give up his work for the government.

Financiers in Project.

Mr. Vanderbilt's name was brought out during the investigation into the Hog Island shipyard by the senate commerce committee as being president of the mother company and as having countersigned the contracts.

Other powerful financiers interested in the Hog Island project are:

Ferd. A. Rockerfeller, Theodore N. Vail, J. Ogden Armour, Otto H. Kahn, James J. Hill, George F. Peabody, Robert E. Lovett, James Stillman, William E. Cory, Beckman Whistrop, Charles A. Stone, John D. Ryan.

The American International Shipbuilding corporation, a subsidiary of the American International corporation, is actually building the yard and will build the ships, although the government's contracts were made with the American International corporation.

Regardless of whether there has been criminal dereliction, the outstanding fact is that the construction of the yard will cost the government \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 to date. Original plans for the construction were \$21,000,000. This was developed by the inquiry of the senate committee on commerce.

Calls Profit Small.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 14.—Frank A. Vanderbilt, chairman of the International Corporation, declared here today the allegations of profit motive in the strike of the Hog Island shipyard. Philipadelphians are "rank nonconformists." Not only was no profit made on construction of the yard, he said, but the fee of each ship delivered—three and one-third percent on the money expended—is so far as he knows, the smallest margin of profit on any big contract.

Manufacturers Against Post-War Trade Boycott.

New York, Feb. 14.—The National Association of Manufacturers has denied to the proposal of a trade boycott on Germany after the war, it was announced tonight. The question was voted upon in a referendum submitted to its members by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The ballot of the association has been forwarded to Washington. Disapproval of the boycott plan was voted by the association's board of directors Feb. 8, before the referendum was submitted to the membership.

Dresses Now Here for Spring

Beautiful Models—Charming Styles and Materials—at Saving Prices

BEFORE you buy your new dress for Spring come to either of our State Street shops and see for yourself the wonderful values the women of Chicago are talking about. King-Kelly garments have style and character—they give service—they fit easily and gracefully and cost less, due to low upstairs expense.

Two Values Extraordinary

Taffeta Dress The bustle effect, the unique work of hand embroidery on the charming Bolero jacket make this graceful frock most desired for Spring. You save as much as \$7.50 on this dress. Our price,

\$18.50

Jersey Dress The long, flowing lines, the unique straight silhouette of this model. The satin collar and cuffs add charm. Save as much as \$10 on this beautiful dress at

\$23.50

The KING-KELLY co.

TWO STATE STREET SHOPS

10th FLOOR, STEVENS BLDG.

17 No. State Street

SIX FLOOR, MENTOR BLDG.

39 So. State Street

MILLIONS FOR WAR

Huge Sums for Military and Naval Establishments Included in Urgent Deficiency Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The items for the conduct of the war contained in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to cover the remainder of the fiscal year of 1918 and prior years reported to the house today total:

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Provisional marshal general's office, expense of	\$ 4,476,100
Mileage of officials	3,000,000
Medical corps	3,250,470
Transportation of the army and its supplies	125,000,000
Storage and shipping facilities (not to exceed \$10,000,000)	100,000,000
Construction and repair of hospitals	15,000,000
Shooting galleries and ranges	10,000,000
Military post exchanges	500,000
Hospital care, medical and dental services	10,000,000
Army medical museum, maintenance	2,000
Engineer operations in the field (in addition to this sum authority is granted to enter into contracts not to exceed \$750,000)	15,000,000
Naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., payment for land	55,975,000
Navy personnel	200,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition, practically all for airplanes (in addition to this sum authority is granted to enter into contracts not to exceed \$100,000)	10,000,000
Total military establishment	\$49,130,075

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Maintenance of naval chronometers	\$ 60,000
Seacoast, batteries, Philippines Islands	75,000
Mining expeditions, etc.	10,000
Construction and maintenance of fire control stations and accessories	2,000
Field artillery	675,000
Field artillery ammunition (authority is granted to enter into contracts not to exceed \$2,000,000)	1,000,000
Field artillery practice ammunition (authority is granted to enter into contracts not to exceed \$33,100,000)	2,000
Total fortifications	\$ 635,000

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Maintenance expense of the navy	\$ 50,000
Transmissions of the naval personnel	2,000,000
Outfit on first enlistment	1,000,000
Naval reserve force	100,000

HURLEY DEMANDS SHIPYARD STRIKES END

(Continued from first page.)

the Emergency Fleet corporation, the men who are now getting \$4.50 for eight hours' work are demanding an increased scale, with extra pay for overtime and Sunday. The men claim they are entitled to \$6.60, the same as paid on the Pacific coast.

"The strike so far has been confined to carpenters in two shipyards," Mr. Wilkie said. "Work on ships so far has not been hampered or delayed by the strike."

Many of the men on strike are of draft age and a considerable number are married, with families. The strike is due to the fact of employment in building ships. The Staten Island draft board, it was learned tonight, has virtually decided to call these men to service unless they return to work.

Strike at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14.—Government shipbuilding at this port was seriously hampered today by the strike of carpenters and joiners in the Bethlehem Steel company and Sparrow's Point and the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding company. Two hundred men at each place failed to report for work this morning.

An official of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding company said he did not know the reason for the strike of his men. They had made no demands, he said. The leaders of the men refused to discuss their action, saying, "They know all about it in Washington."

Locomotion of labor officials at once began efforts to induce the strikers to return to work.

On Monday a strike at the Baltimore Dry Docks company was averted from the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Indianapolis ordering the men not to go to work.

Enroll for Ship Work.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—Fifteen hundred men have enrolled here for service in the United States shipyards volunteers, according to officials of the local federal employment office.

The majority of the applicants are from Kansas, it is said, but Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and Illinois are sup-

plying many.

CHILD HIT BY AUTO DIES.

Yvonne Marie Rehm, 4 years old, of 1210 Congress avenue died last night as the result of injuries received when she was run down by a motor truck near her home earlier in the day.

GERMANS READY TO RUSH ARMY TO PETROGRAD

London Hears Kaiser Does
Not Accept Trotzky's
Action as Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Daily News correspondent in Rotterdam telegraphs:

"The Germans are far from agreeing with Trotzky that war with 'great Russia' does not exist. In fact, they intend renewing military activities."

"My informant, who is in touch with the German authorities, says further this: 'The Germans take the position that Trotzky's declaration does not end the war, but that it automatically brought about the end of the armistice.' They now consider they have quite a few hand and mean to use the opportunity."

"Trotzky has gone back to Petrograd to tell the Russian people he has cleverly avoided accepting German conditions and that there is now peace, but German troops will follow him to Petrograd in order to show that they regard his declaration as giving them freedom of action and that they intend to end that freedom in renewing the war."

Expected to Help Ukraine.

"This does not necessarily imply that German troops will immediately try to reach Petrograd. Military action against northern Russia will more probably take the form at first of supporting Ukraine by force of arms. The Germans are carrying on an active propaganda in Ukraine with the purpose of suggesting to the rada that the danger of intervention by the new state comes from the Bolsheviks and is equivalent to interference from outside—that is to say, from the former Russian empire."

"In effect, it is all part of Germany's great scheme for breaking up the former Russian empire, with the view to extending its own influence and power over the new states of whom it is posing as protector."

To Make Lithuania a State.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—The first subject of discussion by Chancellor von Kuehnemann and Foreign Secretary von Kuehnemann on their visit to Emperor William at general headquarters, the Vorwärts of Berlin says it understands, will be declaration of the independence of Lithuania. According to that newspaper, a proclamation to this effect will be issued almost immediately.

The Lithuanians are another of the peoples along Germany's eastern border which the central powers are attempting to constitute into a series of buffer states. The Lithuanians, numbering about 2,000,000, are found mainly in the Russian governments of Panevezys, Vilna, Grodno, and Suwalki, north of Poland.

Plan Attack on Russia.

The Munich (Bavaria) correspondent of the Neue Augsburg Zeitung says he learns that the discussions at Brest-Litovsk last Sunday between Dr. von Kuehnemann, the German foreign secretary; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Leo Tolstoi, the Bolshevik foreign minister, were particularly stormy and ended in a violent rupture which bore all the seeds of a future conflict.

"That is why the conference at German main headquarters is discussing the eventuality of energetic military measures against the Russians," the correspondent says.

Vienna newspapers report that the Ukrainian rada has removed its sitings to Zhitomir (capital of the province of Volhynia, eighty miles southwest of Kiev), and has established direct communication with the central powers.

Describe Peace Session.

The stormy closing scenes at Brest-Litovsk Feb. 9 are described in Berlin telegrams received here. Dr. von Kuehnemann, the German foreign secretary, in summing up the results of the long discussions, said that a continuation of the debates appeared to promise no reconciliation of the opposing views.

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, agreed that a prolongation of the discussion offered little prospect of agreement, but suggested that an absolute agreement was not essential from the standpoint of a conclusion of peace and that some territorial and other claims might be left open.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, replied that from the Russian standpoint the application which the central powers would give to the principle of self-determination was equivalent to the rejection of this principle. Further discussion on such a basis, therefore, was hopeless. Trotzky also said that the new western frontiers proposed for Russia must be condemned from the viewpoint of strategic considerations.

Protests Ukraine Treaty.

Minister Trotzky protested at length against the central powers concluding peace with the Kiev rada (the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian government), declaring that this was a matter of grave importance. He suggested doubt whether the central powers desired to reach an understanding with the government of federal Russia. He declared that the treaty alleged to have been signed with the Kiev rada could have no validity whatever for the Ukrainian people and the Russian government.

Dr. von Kuehnemann then proposed to entrust the question of delimitation to a subcommission which should report the following day.

Romanian Cabinet PACED.

Jassy, Roumania, Monday, Feb. 11.—[Delayed.]—The new cabinet, headed by Gen. Alexander Arescu, said to be the ablest commander in the army, is known to lean toward peace. This cabinet succeeds the Bratianu ministry, recently resigned, which was known as the war cabinet. The change was the direct result of the ultimatum from Germany demanding that Roumania declare her future course of action.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES OUT.

The names of William F. Peters, Harry Owsley, and George J. Glover, who filed as candidates for Aldermanic nomination for election to the Twenty-third Ward, were withdrawn from the lists yesterday by the election commissioners on a technicality advanced by Earl J. Walker, alderman, who is seeking re-nomination.

SO THIS IS VENICE! YOU'RE WRONG, IT'S CHICAGO

City Life as It Is Lived in Vicinity of Cicero and Archer Avenues and in Other Neighborhoods Where Thaw and Rain Have Got in Their Work.



AUSTRIA RULER HOPE GENERAL PEACE IS NEAR

Issues Manifesto of
Thanks for Treaty
with Ukraine.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—The Austrian emperor has issued at Vienna the following manifesto:

"To my people: Thanks to God's gracious aid we have concluded peace with Ukraine. Our victorious arms and the sincere peace policy which we pursued with indefatigable perseverance have shown the first fruit of the defensive war waged for our preservation."

"In common with my hard tried people I trust that after the first conclusion of peace, which is so gratifying an event for us, a general peace soon will be granted suffering humanity."

Lauds Ukraine's Bravery.

"Under the impression of this peace with Ukraine our glance turns with full sympathy to that aspiring young people in whose heart first amongst our opponents the feeling of neighborly love has become operative, and which, after bravery exhibited in numerous battles, also possessed sufficient resoluteness to give impression by deed before the whole world to its better conviction."

"It thus has been the first to leave the camp of our enemies in order, in the interest of the speediest possible attainment of a new and great common aim to unite its effort with our strength."

"Having from the first moment I mounted the throne of my exalted forefathers felt myself one with my adopted people, and, but not for the very fast, rock-like resolution to fight the struggle to the death until an honest peace was reached, I feel myself so much the more one with them in this hour in which the first step now has been taken, for the realization of this aim."

"With admiration for and affectionate recognition of the almost superhuman endurance and incomparable self-sacrifice of my heroic troops as well as of those at home who daily show no less self-sacrifice, I look forward with full confidence to the near and happier future."

"May the Almighty bless us further with strength and endurance, that not only for ourselves and our faithful allies, but also for entire humanity, we may attain a final peace."

Poles Threaten Revolt.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The latest news from Vienna suggests that the signing of a peace treaty with the Ukraine rada has produced a new political crisis in Austria, the Geneva correspondent of the Daily News says.

Austrian Poles display impassioned indignation at handing over to Ukraine parts of territory, admittedly Polish, and leaders of the Poles have warned the Austrian government that this betrayal of Polish interests means the end of the support of the Polish party.

"There is much talk of a formal alliance between the Poles, Slavs and Czechs against the Austrian government. Such an alliance, if effected, may have results of the highest importance."

Poles Minister Resigns.

ZURICH, Feb. 14.—The Stuttgart Neues Tageblatt says it reported in Berlin that the Polish minister at Warsaw has resigned in protest against the Ukrainian peace terms.

Roosevelt Much Better;
Partly Sits Up in Bed

New York, Feb. 14.—Col. Roosevelt has so far recovered from his recent operations that he is able partly to sit up.

After an examination of the patient lasting about an hour and a half today, the attending physicians issued the following bulletin:

"Col. Roosevelt's condition is steadily improving. His adjustable bed is so raised that he is partly sitting in bed. He had a restful night and is really making remarkable headway."

Cablesgrams of sympathy expressing hopes for the former president's speedy recovery were received by Mrs. Roosevelt from President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, and Foreign Minister Pichot of France.

Teams Again Are Barred
from Boulevards of City

It has been announced that team traffic will not be permitted on the boulevards or in the park systems of the west, south, and north sides starting Feb. 16.

Owing to the heavy snow a month ago team traffic was allowed on the boulevards, but with the present conditions the regular rules will again be in force.

Prospects Good for Big
1918 Wheat Crop in France

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The condition of winter wheat in the departments of France which give the largest yields is reported by an expert who has just finished a tour of inspection to justify fully the most optimistic hopes for the 1918 crop. Nowhere did the frost do any damage and the prospects are good for a greater crop per acre than in any year since 1914.

AMERICAN GUNS BLIGHT ENEMY AS FRENCH RUSH

Yankee Artillery Takes a
Brilliant Part in
Mesnil Raid.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE
FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 14.—The American artillery took a brilliant part in an important French raid yesterday between Tihou and Butte du Mesnil, in the Champagne, participating in the preparatory bombardment and the ensuing barrage fire while the operation was being successfully executed.

The action was extremely interesting and the result most satisfactory. The assaulting troops brought back 180 prisoners, and they established themselves in German positions to a depth of three-quarters of a mile along a front of nearly a mile.

Over Difficult Ground.

The task of the assaulting forces was to attack and take a German salient dipping into the French position. It was a difficult operation owing to the nature of the ground, which formed a deep, wide depression into which the Germans could pour the fire of their concentrated guns on the surrounding heights.

The artillery preparation lasted six hours and, with the aid of aviators, it was ascertained that the enemy's defensive positions, which were remarkably strong, had been broken up to a large extent. At 4:15 in the afternoon the order was given to the infantry to go over the top. Every man had been instructed fully regarding the objectives to be attained.

Fine Rain Begins.

Just before this a steady, fine rain began to make the chalky earth like a skating rink. The troops, however, advanced with determination, although they were obliged occasionally to arrest their progress owing to machine gun positions having escaped the attention of the French and American gunners.

With the help of the courageous grenadiers these positions were stormed and destroyed and their occupants were either killed or captured.

Therefore, it was with some trepidation that a staff photographer of THE TRIBUNE, remembering the unsolved mystery of the raven-faced officer who had been broken up to a large extent over the face of the earth, returned laden with divers pictorial accounts of ultra-marine adventures.

Then, too, it was with some trepidation that Cardinal Gasparri appeared to be satisfied about the effect the message probably will have.

Cardinal Gasparri is reported to have said that the message gives reason to hope that it may lead to pourparlers and prevent a further offensive, thus saving the world new horrors and the loss of precious lives and property. He is said to have added that the message perhaps will be a starting point for negotiations for a just and lasting peace.

The Belgian minister to the Vatican called upon Cardinal Gasparri at noon. He expressed satisfaction with the president's message.

"And that boat?" explained Mr. Matha, "was made by Alfred H. Ledell, who lives at 5215 Keating avenue. We all used it to get to the car line, grocery store, etc. Why, Bill Jenkins had put rubber boots on his old Jersey coat."

By this time the photographer had put on the boat and was sitting on the deck. They were sitting on their back porch. About this time the photographer discovered a boat hard by. Loading his impediments thereon, he seized the oars and negotiated the distance. The family was that of Joseph Matha of 5216 Kilpatrick avenue.

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21 oz. 50

10 oz. 25

AUSTRIA DELAY GETS 'GOAT' OF HINDENBURG

And They Also Have 'Goat'
of All the Germans,
Bennett Says.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT
(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE)

MALMO, Feb. 14.—"God in heaven! They have a special technique for being too late." Men who heard Hindenburg speak those words say he "leaped to his feet as if stung by a viper." I give their exact words. His rage was almost epileptic. It was his one explosion since this war began.

Only once has he been beside himself. Regiments have been captured and bastions taken, but no, an eyewash quivered. When Falkenhayn persisted in the Verdun folly Hindenburg only muttered: "That adventurous amateur."

Hindenburg and Ludendorff are no abstract players of military chess. They know war means sacrifices. But Austrian dilatoriness was too much for the old field marshal. He had been told he had wept—in no figurative sense, but actually shed hot tears of wrath and disappointment—when the scheduled occupation of Ivanograd had to be postponed as a result of Austrian delays.

Many Blunders by Austria.

No man is less vainglorious than Hindenburg, but undoubtedly he considers himself the providential figure in Germany's military affairs. Hence his rage at being balked by Austria's delays. For it was against Austria that his sneer about special technique for being too late was directed. It expressed the feelings of every informed German officer over the long series of Austrian blunders.

The Austrians had blundered in Serbia, in Galicia, in Poland. They had hung on by the skin of their teeth, the Iszonzo heights mainly because Gen. (now Field Marshal) Merecovitch and his Hungarians had been with them. And when they rolled down onto the Venetian plain, German divisions were with them to show them it could be done.

It was after disaster after disaster in 1915 that men of large affairs in Germany cautiously sounded Hindenburg as to why he did not insist upon assuming chief command of an integral eastern front, and it was then he declared that in this as in other matters, the Austrians would prove their genius for delay. There was delay, and only further bitter experiences and painful stress of necessity finally convinced the Austrians that a German must do their military thinking for them.

The Kaiser's "White Elephant."

Thereupon the Germans protected the Hungarian plain from being overrun by the Russians. The Austrians helped them when they did not hinder.

But the utmost caution and the most perilous delaying tactics may step aside now. Before the Germans are clamped on the lid on Austria's military muddling. The whole transaction is typical of Germany's attitude toward Austria, an attitude of constant anxiety and apprehension concerning what the weak but self-willed partner in a firm may do, and hence constantly solicitous to keep that partner on his pins. Germany is obliged to show Austria unremittent consideration and it is for this reason that informed Germans are apt to call a state animal when they hear the outside world saying this is Germany's vessel. From their souls they wish she were.

Dare Not Let Her Go.

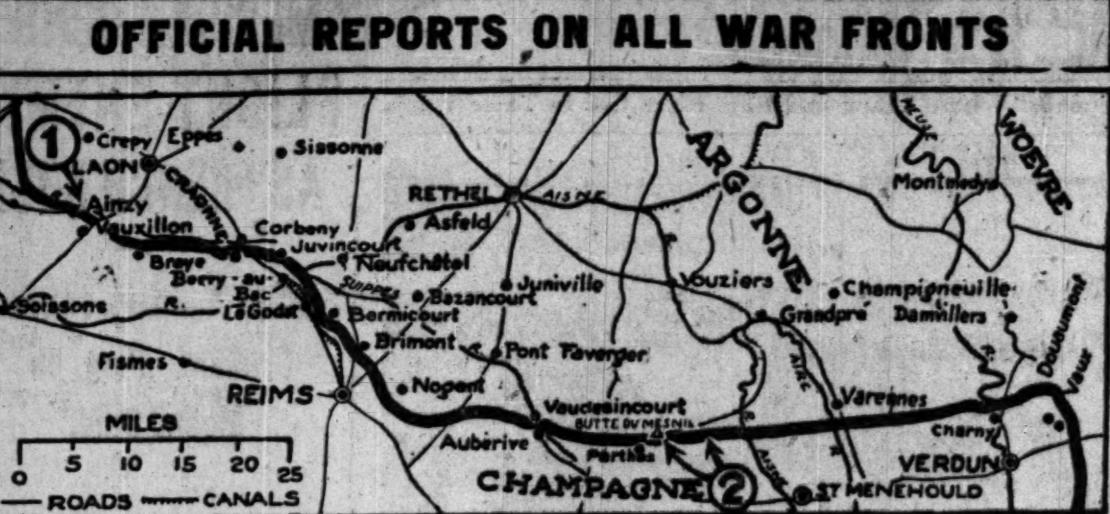
The truth is America and Austria are Germany's principal troubles. America is her first concern, but Austria is in a shuddering anxiety. As Robert Thompson said in *This Tribune* more than three years ago, she is a chain tied to Germany's leg, and when the German foreign office read it in *This Tribune* they nearly had a fit, so solidous were they that Austria's pride should not be hurt. She is the source of present weakness and future peril because she is cursed with grave internal sickness. She is a burden, but Germany cannot do without her for reasons having more to do with the future than with the present.

We think the Germans have only the problem of fighting this war, but her most farseeing statesmen and publicists epitomize the bigger problem when they say, "We shall have another forty years of staggering armaments and war trials and anarchy unless the Austrian and Balkan nationality problems are settled."

Must Satisfy Austria.

The Austro-Balkan imbroglio and an Austro-Balkan brouill in a war and Germany, having jeopardized her present and future in such a war and having got her belly full of war for years to come, is as deeply concerned in the rational solution of the Austrian and Balkan problems as Austria is. She knows as any beginner in political thinking must know, that lasting peace in central Europe depends upon satisfying the legitimate nationalistic aspirations of all nationalities inhabiting it.

Many Austrians and Hungarians



1—Parts reports the repulse of a German raid north of Pargny-Flain on the Aisne front.

2—French troops, supported by American artillery, raided the German lines southeast of Butte du Meusnil, Paris reports.

FRENCH FRONT

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A German attempt against a small French post north of Pargny-Flain (Aisne front) was repulsed. There were lively artillery actions in the region east of Reims in the Champagne.

In the large raid yesterday American batteries gave the effective support. The French organized the positions captured on that day in the region southwest of Butte du Meusnil. The number of prisoners taken by the French and actually enumerated exceeds 150.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

Last night a German detachment which attempted to approach one of our advanced posts in the region of Kippes was completely dispersed by our barrage fire.

BRIITISH.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Except for some British artillery activity southeast of Ephepy and in the neighborhood of Bulecourt, there is nothing of special interest.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

Early this morning the enemy's trenches at Lens again were raided successfully by Canadian troops. A number of Germans were killed and the Adige small parties of our Arditi, after crossing several belts of wire entanglements, reached the enemy's advanced line at two points, killing various sentries and capturing a few others.

Several other prisoners were brought in during the day by our patrols. On the southern portion of our front there was some hostile activity today in the neighborhood of the Souchez river.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The British and French kept up their reconnaissances on many parts of the front. As a result there were violent engagements north of Lens and in the Champagne. The French obtained a footing in a

FLOOD SWEEPS TARGET RANGE AT CAMP GRANT

**Bridge Lost Because
Red Tape Stops Its
Removal.**

Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Special.]

—Intensive musketry, vitally important in the final training of the Eighty-sixth division, was brought to a sudden and complete halt today when the Kishwaukee river, raging high under its burden of broken ice, swept the divisional rifle range and caused damage that will require extensive repair work before target practice can be resumed.

Red Tape Losses Bridge.

Red tape lost one bridge when an inspector appeared on the scene and halted the work in order to get an order from division headquarters before the second structure was torn down. When he returned with the authority the bridge was gone.

Carefully made machine gun targets, set in the lowest part of the river valley, were hardest hit by the river of fire.

The range detail lost no time in grieving over the tragedy. The men lashed together rafts made of rescued lumber, and, making running nooses in heavy ropes, went into the channel to lasso the fleeing targets.

Targets Are Rescued.

Wet to the skin and in constant danger of being crushed under the racing ice cakes, the detail carried on its unusual roundup through the afternoon and succeeded in rescuing every one of the valuable targets.

Chicago infantrymen made an excellent showing despite the deep mud when they executed the first brigade

saint of our position southwest of In Flandres and on the heights of the Meuse our infantry brought in some prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing new.

ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Feb. 14.—There was frequent harassing artillery fire in the Glidicaria valley, on the eastern edge of Asiago plateau and along the middle Plave. Between Garda and the Adige small parties of our Arditi, after crossing several belts of wire entanglements, reached the enemy's advanced line at two points, killing various sentries and capturing a few others.

East of the bridgehead at Capo Sile we exploded a mine, blowing up an enemy advanced post. The entire garrison was killed by the explosion. We captured a few rifles.

MACEDONIAN FRONT

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STATE QUOTAS COMPLETE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Nine Chicagoans among New Men Made Officers in Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Nine Chicagoans were given commissions in the officers' reserve corps today. The new officers are:

Charles H. Tharp, 3327 Lexington street, first lieutenant, engineers.

Floyd E. Dowell, 515 East Seventy-fourth street, captain, ordnance.

Arthur S. Campbell, Cook County Tuberculosis hospital, Lake Forest, first lieutenant, medical reserve.

H. M. Montgomery, 1221 Davis street, Evanston, major, quartermaster corps, national army.

Roy A. Shew, 1922 Peoples Gas building, major, quartermaster corps, national army.

L. J. Alpina, 8887 Kenmore avenue, first lieutenant, quartermaster corps, national army.

H. H. Field, 111 West Monroe street, first lieutenant, quartermaster corps, national army.

James A. Ramey, first lieutenant, sanitary corps, national army.

parade and review at noon before Brig. Gens. L. V. Kennon and C. H. Marston, adjutant general of the Three Hundred and Forty-third, led by Col. Charles R. Howland, led the column, swinging by the reviewing stand in company front on the scheduled second, while Col. B. P. Simmons and his staff, riding at the head of the Three Hundred and Forty-fourth, infantry, formed the rear guard. Regimental bands were out in force and the lines of bristling bayonets were gay with national colors.

Soldiers, men, ready to face the best that Germany can produce, remarked a staff officer enthusiastically, "and less than five months in the service. Give us enough men and let us cross. Every day we wait for the needed recruits now is a day lost."

TWO AIRMEN ARE KILLED IN TEXAS

Houston, Tex., Feb. 14.—Donald W. Gleason of Delphi, N. Y., aviation cadet, was killed today when the airplane in which he was making a cross country flight from Ellington field dropped into tall spin and fell to earth near Texas City. Three other machines which accompanied Gleason landed safely.

British Flyer Killed.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 14.—Aviator Cadet Clifford N. Murray, Royal Flying Corps squadron of Welshshire, England, was killed at Benbrook field here today when his machine fell.

CONFESSOR CITED.

Maj. O. C. Smith, assistant judge advocate, testified that he had received

the statement of Mann, which was given voluntarily. He testified that Mann accused Matthews of concocting the plan, but admitted the actual stabbing.

It is thought that the trial will end tomorrow.

JURY FREES PAUL HENNIG, TRIED ON TREASON CHARGE

New York, Feb. 14.—After four minutes' deliberation, the jury in the trial of Paul Hennig, accused of treason, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon.

Roy A. Shew, 1922 Peoples Gas building, major, quartermaster corps, national army.

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H. H. Field, 111 West Monroe street, first lieutenant, quartermaster corps, national army.

James A. Ramey, first lieutenant, sanitary corps, national army.

THEORETICALLY, the idea was perfect. It needed the test of practice. And the practice became as perfect as the theory. We were able to save each of our customers \$10 on every suit or overcoat.

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LIVE STOCK MEN SOUND WARNING IN PLEA FOR AID

Senate Committee Told They Cannot Exist on Patriotism Alone.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Patriotism alone keeps the livestock producers of the country in the business today, and they cannot expect much help on patriotism while operating their business at a loss."

This statement was made to the Senate agricultural committee today by A. Sykes, president of the Corn Belt Livestock Producers' association, at the beginning of extensive hearings into food conditions. Mr. Sykes frankly told the committee that America is facing a meat famine unless livestock producers can be given practical encouragement to stimulate beef and pork production.

Warms of Production Peril.

Dwight B. Heard, former president of the American Livestock Producers' association and a member of the beef committee of the food administration, also warned against disastrous falling off in meat production. He urged the adoption of a national livestock policy to be determined by cooperative effort of the department of agriculture, the food administration, and a livestock commission which, he proposed, should be appointed immediately by the president.

"The livestock situation was never so serious as it is today," Mr. Sykes said. "Today there is only an average amount of livestock in the country in the face of abnormal consumption, severe transportation conditions, increased raw material cost, and insufficient live-stock prices."

Heavy Waste in Feeds.

Seventy-five per cent of the live-stock in the corn belt today is unmarketable because of lack of transportation, and this results in a waste of 10 per cent in feedstuffs and a loss to the producers of \$2 a hundred pounds on his product."

Mr. Sykes declared that the livestock producers face further sacrifices when transportation opens, for the packers will then lower the price because of increasing live-stock receipts. "Reduced prices, he said, would not be lowered and the breeder will have to stand the loss." For beef cattle today the average price at Chicago, he said, was \$12 a hundred, and the producer should get at least \$2 more to get any encouragement to continue production.

Sees Shortage in Hogs.

Delay by the food administration in fixing a price for hogs last fall, Mr. Sykes said, had resulted in a sale of a greater percentage of brood stock than should have been sold, and, as consequence, the breeding situation this spring promises to be short in the face of a constantly increasing demand.

The allies, he said, were not demanding more pork products than the United States can spare.

With regard to price fixing, Mr. Sykes declared that if the government is going to regulate any prices of commodities it must regulate all prices.

Mr. Heard said that the livestock producers had pledged loyalty to the president during the war and had urged upon him the necessity for adoption of some constructive national policy to regulate and stimulate the live-stock production in this crisis.

Farm Week March 4 to 9.

As a move to insure waste of food production this year the food administration today approved a plan designating the week of March 4 to 9 as "farm implement inspection and repair week."

HEALTH COUNCIL FOR WAR PLAN OF DR. MARTIN

Central Control of Medical Activities Is Suggested.

Radios suggestions pointing toward establishing a national health service were made yesterday by Maj. Franklin Martin, a member of the Council of National Defense and chairman of the general medical board, who returned this week from Washington, where he has spent the most of the last year. Dr. Martin is on a tour of inspection of military camps at the country.

Objects Being Sought.

The establishment by the council of a committee on industrial hygiene and surgery, which shall coordinate various agencies was indicated in resolutions offered at this week's meeting of the Chicago Medical society, at which Dr. Martin spoke, to meet the following needs:

To provide against unnecessary human waste in industry and society during war.

To offset the drain on industry of man power caused by raising of military forces.

To meet the need for greatly increased production.

To avoid preventable deaths and disabilities from accident and disease.

To restore to full producing power in the shortest possible time sick and injured workers.

To increase output by maintaining workers in good condition.

To provide healthful places in which to work.

To provide healthful homes and communities in which to live.

To meet shortage of medical service induced by military needs.

Praise for Baker.

A strong commendation of the work of War Baker was voiced by Dr. Martin.

"He is one of the greatest men of his time," said the physician. "Those of us who have worked with him know this, and those who are now bitterly criticizing him will feel as ashamed later on as did those who criticized Lincoln and Stanton."

FINE FOR RHEUMATISM

Musterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain

You'll know why thousands use Musterole once you experience the great relief it gives.

Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on!

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, cramp stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, sciatica, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosty feet, colds on the chest (it often prevents pneumonia), 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

Lightning Strikes Camp; Soldier Dead; Several Hurt

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14.—Private Thomas H. McPherson of Dayton, O., was killed and several other members of Battery D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth field artillery, were injured, two seriously, today by lightning which struck the battery while it was on the long range near Camp Sheridan. Six men were killed and others hurt.

VICTIMS OF PARENTAL KIDNAPING

Divorces in Two Families Lead to Summary Action to Gain Possession of Little Girls.



Gladys Nitz

Eleanor Fischer

Parental kidnapings of two young girls resulted in swift arrest in one case and police pursuit in the other yesterday.

Elmer Fischer, an automobile sales-

man, was locked up in the Hyde Park station, and William F. Nitz, father of the other kidnapped girl, declared a con-

sspiracy was responsible for the disap-

pearance of his daughter.

Fischer was arrested after he had kidnaped his daughter, Eleanor, a 3-year-old. The child and her mother remained overnight at the Hyde Park station, and Fischer was sworn out by Mrs. Irene A. Fischer of the Red hotel, 6258 Stewart avenue, who on

Meanwhile the police were seeking a well dressed woman who was said to have taken Gladys Nitz, 11 years old, of 5200 Kenmore avenue, from the playground of the Goudy school at 5124 Winthrop avenue on Wednesday. Mr. Nitz told the police he has been divorced for five years, his daughter living with him.

A Mary Doe warrant was issued for the woman. Mr. Nitz, who is a broker, said he suspected several persons in connection with the kidnaping.

BAKER TELLS CONGRESSMEN SECRET PLANS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Secretary Baker, before the house military committee, discussed the pending army appropriation bill in executive session today. The secretary's testimony was described as being of a highly confidential character.

Secretary Baker elaborated upon his senate committee testimony. He did not indicate finally what the military program as to number of men for the coming fiscal year would be. Estimates before the committee, which will form the basis for the pending bill, contemplate 1,600,000 officers and men, with a basic appropriation approximating \$7,700,000,000.

So far the secretary has not indi-

cated just what change in these fig-

ures should be made, and he advised the committee not to finally report the bill until it was decided how many men should be embraced in the coming year's program.

MEDICAL WORK IN WARTOPIC AT CONFERENCE

The vital part that nurses and physi-

cians are playing in the present world war, how they have conserved life and health, and the need for more nurses and doctors in the war zone will be emphasized at a conference beginning to-

morrow at the Northwestern University building, Lake and Dearborn streets. The general theme of the conference is "The War and the World Responsibility of the Medical Profes-

tion."

There will be meetings both Saturday and Sunday, the entire movement being under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association and the student volunteer movement for foreign missions.

The first session will be tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, the topic to be

"Some Achievements of American Doctors and Nurses in Various War Zones." Dr. W. A. Evans, professor of sanitary science, Northwestern university medical department, will preside.

MADE TO ORDER

Victor Records for the Week End

Instant Service
Ground Floor

(Take these Records today or tomorrow. Keep one-third or more. Return those not wanted next Monday.)

16474 {Amaryllis—Louis XIII—Victor Orchestra
75c {Minuet in g major—Victor Orchestra

64189 {Good-bye, Sweet Day—Janet Spencer
\$1.00
64183 {My Laddie—Alma Gluck
\$1.00

35627 {Rustic Wedding Symphony, Pt. I—Victor Concert Orchestra
\$1.25

35627 {Rustic Wedding Symphony, Pt. II—Victor Concert Orchestra

35381 {Dance Macabre—Vassella's Italian Band
\$1.25

35433 {Jewels of the Madonna—Concert Orchestra

35433 {Gems from Traviata, Pt. I—Victor Opera Co.

\$1.25 {Gems from Traviata, Pt. II—Victor Opera Co.

74067 {Pearl Fisher (I Hear as in a Dream)—Constantine
\$1.50

16417 {Venetian Love Song—Turner
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and choice of 6,000 others.

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Everything Known in Music. 412-413.

VEEDER WARNS HE PLANS NEW VAULT ATTACK

Serves Notice on Clyne
He Will Seek Court
Aid Today.

"NATION FACES HUNGER PERIL IN 12 MONTHS"

President of Cornell
"U" Gives Warning in a Plea for Farmers.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Warning that the nation "is confronted with the danger of starvation in the next twelve months," and that "the energies of our farmers are paralyzed by price fixing and the fear of price fixing," President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university spoke today at the farmers' week program at Cornell university on The Food Crisis and the Future."

President Schurman deplored attempts to regulate the prices of farm products, but urged legislation to end profiteering in the sale of foodstuffs. He warned that the nation is using up its grain reserves and said he believed the stage had been reached where computation should supersede appeals to save food. He appealed to President Wilson and congress to give farmers a fair chance to stimulate agricultural production.

Food is Most Important.

"Of all the great problems of this colossal world war," President Schurman said, "the food problem is now the most important. Man power can be mobilized by subscription up to the point of exhaustion." The allied lines from the North sea to Switzerland are piled high with munitions which the output of French, British and American can factories is constantly augmenting. But everywhere the supply of food is limited, and beyond a very narrow margin you see the edge of an inferno of starving nations."

"Yet no problem of the war is so much misunderstood. The simple question is this: Can we keep our own and our allied soldiers and civil population from starvation? It is not all a question of price. It is solely a question of supply."

The independents claim that the "big five" own thousands of private refrigerator cars and have recently leased a great many cars from other lines. The contention is that this gives them a practical monopoly, especially in the south, which they charge is almost entirely "sewed up." The independents also claim that they have had great difficulty in getting cars and that while they are almost helpless, the big packers have been shipping out their goods without trouble or annoyance.

Independents Cry Monopoly.

The government's counter attack yesterday came when independents were called before a hearing of the interstate commerce commission, sitting in a parlor in the Hotel Sherman, to reveal the intricacies of the "private car system" under which they claim to have suffered much.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1837.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

PEACE BY VICTORY.

The refusal of Germany to propose peace terms which can be considered by the allies or to consider terms which are proposed by the allies has the result of German confidence and must find its counter in American determination.

We do not emphasize American determination as the sole reliance of the cause against Germany. The proportions are well maintained in some American thought, but the situation has been subject to a seemingly inevitable progression which has changed our position, in spite of policies and intents, from one of complete aloofness to one of complete participation.

We have occupied, once, the position of being of importance but incidental aid to the cause against Germany and possibly the psychology of that position has a residue in hope when it has been destroyed in purpose and plan.

The necessity is for complete mobilization of every resource and any hope that there will be a last hour contraction of the demands upon the United States is misleading. It cannot be entertained. The situation will not permit it.

Conditions in the east of Europe are consistent with German needs and hopes. The war is ended there with the exception of such diversion as Roumania may be able to make, for the length of time it may be able and willing to make it. The revolution of Germany is a question of Russian transport. In troops and supplies the central alliance is stronger.

This regained strength is represented in the preparations for the great attack upon the French and British which is awaited with confidence but without minimizing its possibilities and its great dangers. The cause against Germany has completely lost what was once the great Russian power and it has not gained completely what will be the great American power.

It is a moment of readjustment when a foreseen loss has been experienced and a foreseen gain has not been realized. The damage is done; the benefit not realized.

The only prospect the United States can afford to take into calculation is one which offers peace by victory. The only peace which the United States can afford to allow its thoughts to dwell upon is one brought about by its military efforts.

It is necessary for the government to keep alive the procedures which invite Germany to a reconsideration of plans and a changing of ambitions. This the president is doing by addresses to congress, but Americans cannot afford to deceive themselves by the expectation that this is the method by which the war will be ended.

American plans must go ahead, backed by uncompromising determination, as if there were no other way to get peace except by victory; that the only end of war will be found by success with arms.

The idea that there is an easier way will produce futility. It will produce wavering and indecision. It will pull the blow when it must go with all the force of the nation behind it. What Mr. Wilson is trying to accomplish diplomatically has no present bearing upon American effort.

So far as the proper American state of mind is concerned the time of diplomacy has passed and the critical test of strength has come. The nation cannot stop to argue or pause to hope. It is hurrying to get into position and land its blow, and that idea and that idea alone must prevail.

SUPERIOR WAR COUNCIL.

Reported at Washington that the Overman reorganization bill will be rewritten by its advocates so as somewhat to limit its scope. Other indications multiply that the administration has been impressed at last by the constructive criticism of the last few weeks or by the public opinion that has supported it. Mr. Baker has announced a considerable change in war department organization, a change which we hope shows the tendency of his thought on permanent army administration through the general staff system. Even Mr. Wilson is said to be ready to consult with Republican members of congress upon the legislation he desires.

There hope then that the Overman bill and the Chamberlain bill may find their respective merits wedged under these benevolent auspices? Certainly the advocates of the latter have only one desire, and that is to provide our war organization with the essential it lacks and heavily pays for. Whether it be given in one guise or another is immaterial. A superior planning and harmonizing agency, call it what you will, is the sine qua non of efficient, economical, foresighted and expeditious war preparation. If the Overman bill can insure it, we know enough of the patriotic and disinterested spirit of Senator Chamberlain and his supporters to be sure they will be glad to help perfect it and accept it in perfect form.

But the Overman bill as introduced does not meet the requirements of the situation. The scope of power granted the president by its terms is, we believe, without precedent, yet it does not assure the one thing most needful, the planning and harmonizing agency created by the Chamberlain Bill gives the president the power of rearranging the existing executive mechanism and we believe the president could and would accomplish under it some greatly needed articulation and adjustment. It was inevitable that when we improvised bodies under pressure of war conditions they would not be co-ordinated until they had been tried out for some time. The president, we think, should be permitted to do this now. But when he has done it he will not have done enough. The need will remain for a special agency, which, working under his guidance throughout the war, will evolve the broad plan for our war work, determining the essential questions of priority, consider the fundamental problems and devise methods or machinery for moving them and in short assist the chief executive to perform the duties which are more than any one man could fulfill.

The mere reorganization of present agencies will do away with the continuing need for this supererogatory council or cabinet. Department heads preoccupied with the problems of their own administration will take the place of such a council. We hope this can be made clear to the president. The advocates of the war council idea include virtually every executive outside of the cabinet in

Washington and it is urged by disinterested experienced civilian like the National Chamber of Commerce. In spite of the angry opposition of thick and thin supporters of the administration and the grotesque distortions of the war council proposal which they have been laboring, that proposal has been made solely with the object of perfecting our war organization, of correcting its notorious failures, of assisting Mr. Wilson in his tremendous responsibilities, and of developing the full force of the United States into the war at the earliest possible moment. We hope Mr. Wilson and his immediate supporters will see this before it is too late.

SUBWAYS.

There are intimations from the city hall that a new subway plan will be formulated and "submitted to the voters." Thus far the public has been apathetic. It has gone through too many subway "agitations" in the past not to be somewhat skeptical of these new maneuvers.

But the fecklessness or vitality of the present efforts will be determined by the attitude of the public and especially of the street car patrons. We cannot expect to get anywhere if we concede in advance that the prospect is hopeless. If the straphangers will abandon his fatalistic acceptance of things as they are it will be possible to make headway.

Certainly the experiences of the last few weeks ought to have instilled a little fighting spirit into the most confirmed straphanger. It was apparent to everybody that subways would have saved the situation and it ought to have been equally apparent that there is no good reason why subways could not have been built long ago.

The present negotiations have been proceeding placidly enough. Perhaps that is an indication that the obstructionists—political and otherwise—do not expect them to come to anything. We can hardly hope that they have resigned the field—their stake is too great. But the straphangers, if they are wise, will be on their guard against them when they put in an appearance.

It is not intended to suggest that legitimate criticism of any proposed scheme must be withheld. But there has been so much criticism and so little action in the past that it would be well to reverse matters. The public is getting a little sick of criticism which, even if disinterested, results merely in stagnation.

SANITARIUM APPROPRIATION.

The Committee of 100, an organization devoted to the welfare of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, is making a request that the city council defer action on the current appropriation until an investigation can be made. It appears that the city council finance committee recommended the appropriation without making more than a cursory inquiry into the necessity for the proposed expenditures. Last year the sanitarium authorities spent a total of \$1,002,688; this year they are asking for an appropriation of \$1,779,582. The committee does not contend that this sum may not be necessary, but it declares that a proper showing to that effect has not yet been made. The request for delay ought to suggest itself to the city council as a reasonable one under the circumstances.

SOCIAL INCOMPETENCY.

The wage inquiry at the stockyards will not give much satisfaction to Americans willing to think. The conditions disclosed are not new. A few years ago Mr. Upton Sinclair wrote a book about them. But they weren't greatly altered as a result of the sensation made by Mr. Sinclair's exposé. If we recollect rightly there were some improvements in the sanitary conditions in some of the plants which most offended, but that was good business.

This wage inquiry is disclosing conditions which ought not to exist in any great and prosperous industry. They are conditions for which not merely the immediate victims but the whole community pays a heavy price. If an industry cannot prosper and pay men and women enough to keep them on a level of decent human existence the industry should cease. In the case of the packing industry we know that enormous fortunes have been made in it, and little as we believe in the efficacy of legislative interference with economic laws, we believe still less in the expediency or necessity of letting such conditions take care of themselves.

Minimum wage laws devised by vote chasing politicians and demagogues injure chiefly those for whom they are supposed to be enacted. But social policy demands that well considered legislation against starvation wages and slum conditions be made a part of our American system.

We are now living in a time when men are questioning life, its conditions, forces, and ideals, and the existence in the midst of our comfortable household of thousands of our fellow men who cannot contrive to feed and clothe themselves and their children even at the price of the hardest toll is a confession of social incompetency.

Editorial of the Day

[From the Outlook.]

Gen. Pershing's latest testimony concerning the moral welfare of our troops was made public in a letter from Secretary of War Baker to Gov. Capper of Kansas. Gov. Capper wrote to Secretary Baker concerning the "persistent report" as to the immediate sale of liquor among our forces in France, and in reply received a letter from the secretary of war, from which we quote as follows:

You will be glad to know that I have just received the following from the commander of the American expeditionary forces:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty, and with no other idea than to perform those duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country."

"A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their task. Forbidding the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies."

"American mothers are rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new lustre on American manhood."

"It is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, but it is the truth that the most persistent of the rumors to which Gov. Capper referred were given the public support and sanction of the board of temperature, prohibition, and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church. The statement issued by this board in regard to the moral conditions of our troops in France supplied an excellent example of the kind of criticism of the management of the war in which no loyal American should indulge. This criticism was of a destructive and not of a constructive kind."

The mere reorganization of present agencies will do away with the continuing need for this supererogatory council or cabinet. Department heads preoccupied with the problems of their own administration will take the place of such a council. We hope this can be made clear to the president. The advocates of the war council idea include virtually every executive outside of the cabinet in

A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

WAR JINGLES FOR THE NURSERY.
Sing a song of Hoover,
Corn bread and rye;
Dimah made some beef hash,
And baked it in a pie;
When the pie was opened,
The family in dismay
Said, "Mercy, we can't eat that!"
This is meatless day." E. L. R.

CHILBLAINS AND COLD FEET
T HIS extreme winter is causing so many people to write to me about chilblains, frost bitten feet, and cold feet that I have decided to repeat some of the things I have written and to add others.

Can This Be True?
Sir: I trust that our revered Dr. Edwin Herbert Lewis will to (quoth me) "avert his face" while I charge him with the authorship of the charming sonet, "Feb. 12." A. L. R.

I ASKED a friend," communicates Griggs, "whether he thought Lenin and Trotsky were in the Kaiser's pay, and he replied that it wasn't possible that a programme such as theirs could have been thought out." That reminds us of a man who, entering a certain newspaper office and observing all the hands quietly at work, exclaimed, "Good heavens! you don't mean to say you publish this paper deliberately?"

AND I SHOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF NATIONS TREMBLED
BEFORE THE MIGHTY POLES OF TITIPU.
Sir: A trainload of telephone poles just passed through here, going east. Does this prelude a general movement of our artillery forces to France?

W. E. C.
WHEN a dramatic critic turns playwright his apparent purpose is to exploit the things to which he objected in his capacity as critic. Thus, within a week three plays by critics, Stevens, Dale, and the Huttons—"Mary's Way Out," "The Madonna of the Future," and "The Indestructible Wife"—were produced. "And these are the birds," remarked Mr. Al Woods, "who, a short time ago, accused me of staging indecent plays!"

QUENCHING AN INDIANA SCANDAL.
[From the Indianapolis Telephone.]
Mrs. Laura Peters, teacher of the young man's Sunday school class at Fairview M. E. church, who has given up \$5 of the young man of her class for the U. S. army, went to a farewell party Monday night as she wanted to see the boys before leaving and to give them a word of encouragement. It was reported in the paper that there was dancing connected with the features of the evening. Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Borden say that nothing of the kind happened while they were there and that if any dancing was done it was after they went home, which was about 8 o'clock. Mrs. Cox, at whose home the party was held positively denies the fact that dancing was done during the evening.

Mrs. Laura Peters.
CHICAGO'S Art Institute declines, wisely, to think,

when we, think, to change the German labels on art stuff within its walls. Why labels at all? One can spot German art with ease.

ON RESTRAINT IN THE USE OF LANGUAGE.
[From the hitherto unpublished letters of P. Scribbles Wrott.]

My dear Rokeby: Your latest bit of verse pleased the joints of my armour. (That is scarcely a figure of speech, as you and I have long felt—and met the need of an impervious protection against the arrows of barbarous minstrelsy.) Do you know why you bowed me over so quickly, why so easily you pricked the veins of my emotions? I would never have had a harder time of it since. You, however, then, have been bothered the last month or more with stomach trouble. Is there any truth in the reports that substances such as chlorine or lime, alum, etc., which they have been using in the city water at this time, are responsible for indigestion, gas, etc. Here is the King James translation of the Scriptures. Here is primitive but glorious language, never equalled, perhaps equalled only by Shakespeare. It has, of course, often occurred to you how English may be likened to architecture. This is an old figure, but reconsider it for a moment. Your cellar walls are of pristine English. On them you may erect a thousand and one different varieties of superstructure according to your taste or thought, from the lyric extracts to the Greek-Roman panoply of philosophical discussion, to battle standards in the Apennines.

REPLY.
The water is being treated with chlorine.

CHLORINE NOT CAUSE.
S. E. P. writes: "Myself, wife, and half dozen acquaintances have been bothered the last month or more with stomach trouble. Is there any truth in the reports that substances such as chlorine or lime, alum, etc., which they have been using in the city water at this time, are responsible for indigestion, gas, etc. Here is the King James translation of the Scriptures. Here is primitive but glorious language, never equalled, perhaps equalled only by Shakespeare. It has, of course, often occurred to you how English may be likened to architecture. This is an old figure, but reconsider it for a moment. Your cellar walls are of pristine English. On them you may erect a thousand and one different varieties of superstructure according to your taste or thought, from the lyric extracts to the Greek-Roman panoply of philosophical discussion, to battle standards in the Apennines.

TO CHECK INFECTION.
H. C. L. writes: "In syphilis, when the first sore appears, which you say is local, there is then a rare treatment at that time that will stop further infection?"

REPLY.
If some member of the syphilitic group of remedies is injected promptly and in sufficient doses, infectivity can be stopped in a few weeks.

REPLY.
The water is being treated with chlorine.

HAIR TONICS.
S. T. E. writes: "Is sage tea and sulphur (home made) beneficial to growth and condition of hair? If not, what is a good tonic besides soap and water?"

REPLY.
Sage tea and sulphur might be of some service. The home made combination of sage tea and sulphur do no harm. Moderate use and thorough brushing is the best hair tonic.

CONSULT LOCAL BOARD.
Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 12.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I am an Armenian. I have been in this country five years. I have a wife and one child and young brother and sister in Armenia whom I support. I have taken out my first papers. Am I exempted from military service?

REPLY.
The question of whether or not you should be exempted from the selective service act is one for the local board in which you are registered to determine.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

As but limited space can be given letters in this department, writers must confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Unless they give us their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PROTEST.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was pleased to read the sentiment given in your recent editorial on the sacred use of the war service flag. Some time ago Cinderella told us through THE TRIBUNE of homes on the north shore drive floating service flags for their housemen and butlers. I know wherefore I speak when I say there is a vast difference between money service and flesh and blood service for our government in war, for I am the daughter of a civil war soldier whose life was shortened here and who long ago died. I am also the mother of a son who will go to serve our country in this war.

If there is to be any distinction for the homes that give up their loved ones for war service cannot the distinction of floating war service flags be reserved for the homes of fathers and mothers and wives of men who are sacrificing humanities for our country, so that passers by may recognize the homes where the real sacrifice is being made—in the hearts and lives of our people? Mary Roberts Ritter has written, "Personal service is not rolling bandages for the other woman's son."

In all humility may I say (and I hope Rinehart will pardon the seeming egotism) that the money service is to the patriotic service what the flag is to the military service.

The fact that typhoid, which caused 20,000 cases of illness in the Spanish-American war, is practically unknown in the army today makes further comment upon such foolish doctrine superfluous.

Heaven forbid that our soldiers should be exposed to the vagaries of cranks and charlatans who choose to arrogate to themselves the title of exponents of the healing art!

H. S. FLETCHER, M. D.
SHORT BATTALION, LONG FRICE.
Medford, Oregon, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This message to the W. G. N. is a protest from a traveling man as to the method of Hooverizing employed by hotels in all parts of the country. We commercial travelers don't object to economizing on food whenever necessary, as requested by the food administration, but when our rations are cut down (and some cut) and we have to pay an increased price besides it rather makes a little peevish. I am a good American citizen and served four years in the Marine corps, but at present this is exactly how I feel.

W. J. DONALDSON.
BAD YOUNGSTERS.
Geneva, Ill., Feb. 14.—Editor of The Tribune.]—It is shocking to learn through the columns of THE TRIBUNE and other papers that juvenile delinquency is largely on the increase, and this week's news contains the appalling item that in New York, a 16 year old boy has been hanged for his life.

It is pertinent, therefore, to ask upon whom should be placed the responsibility for juvenile delinquency.

CHARGE SPEECH OF CHICAGOAN LAUDS KAISER

Iowa Teachers Complain
to U. S. Agents, Who
Trim Address.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 14.—After listening to an address before the Linn County Teachers' Institute today by John M. Driver of Chicago, a number of the 800 instructors in public schools in attendance appealed to United States Marshal Hailey to prevent Driver from speaking again in this state on the grounds that his address was strongly pro-German.

Strike Out Part of Speech.

Representatives of the marshal conferred with Driver tonight at Monticello, where the latter was scheduled to repeat his address and the objectionable utterances were stricken out. Driver, in his speech here, is alleged to have lauded the German people, including the emperor, stated that Germany would win the war, and that Von Hindenburg would be in Paris within a few weeks.

Sue Organized Propaganda.

Many of the teachers declared they believed there had been an organized attempt to introduce pro-German sentiments into the meeting.

They alleged that J. Adams Puffer of Hudson, Mass., who spoke at the meeting, had conducted boys' meetings at which he had belittled West Point and Annapolis and discouraged his hearers from becoming students at those institutions.

**"I'M NOT A SPY;
JUST A GIRL IN
LOVE," SHE SOBS**

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 14.—Sobbing that she was not for money which caused her to go to Fort Douglas to attempt to communicate with Ernest A. Leybold, interned German civilian, who she believed could help her obtain funds from a Seattle man, Miss Magie Deckman, arrested yesterday for violation of the espionage act, told her story today.

Miss Deckman said that she is in love with Mr. Leybold and, in trying to write to him she thought he could help her out of her financial troubles.

"Every one in this country is against me and believes me to be a traitor," she said. "I met Leybold in Seattle and I guess it was love at first sight. Ask any girl in love for the first time if she would not follow the man of her choice, even to prison."

"I am not a spy and have never tried to harm any one or anything. I left Germany for Canada, and when the war started I went to the United States. I applied for intention papers, desiring to make my home in the United States."—The Denver Post.

Miss Deckman said she is 25 years old and was born in Hamburg, Germany. She graduated from a high school in Germany, and upon her arrival in the United States attended the university at Seattle. She was later a student at the University of Utah, explaining to the federal authorities today that she wished to be a governess.

**Save Canceled Stamps,
Advice of Postoffice**

Continued inquiries as to what use canceled postage stamps may be put to caused Postmaster General Burleson to issue a circular yesterday. The impression now general that stamps are being reclaimed to produce dyes is erroneous, he said. The cost of extracting the ink would exceed the cost of the dyes. Many canceled stamps are being sent soldiers abroad, who are making fancy articles either for their own use or for sale as souvenirs. While the government has no suggestions as to the use of canceled stamps, it recommends they be saved until some practical use be found for them.

**American Flags Instead
of Shamrocks at Ball**

American flags instead of Irish shamrocks will be distributed this year at the annual reception and ball of the United Celtic American Society of Chicago. Attempts to obtain shipments of shamrocks have failed because of the congested condition of trans-Atlantic shipping. The ball, which is to be held in Dreamland hall at Van Buren and Paulina streets on St. Patrick's eve, March 16, will dispense with all other forms of decoration in favor of American flags.

AUTO THIEF GETS LONG TERM.
John Shields, 18 years old, was sentenced to Pontiac reformatory by Judge Crowe yesterday for breaking into the possession of from two to ten years for the theft of Martin De Vries' automobile. Nov. 28, 1917.

**IT isn't possible
to make better
Floor Varnish than
DEVOE
Marble Floor**

Finish—the best material obtainable; is properly put together and thoroughly tested before it is offered to you—and it doesn't cost more than the ordinary kinds.

At dealers or

DEVOE

24-46 W. Lake St. Near State.

REVISED ENEMY ALIEN LIST REACHES TOTAL OF 13,954

HERE are 12,954 German aliens in Chicago if the figures compiled by the police include all of those living in the city. The official figures were announced by Sergt. Richard Conway in the first deputy's office today.

The names of John Jourdan, a traveling salesman, and his brother, a physician, were expunged from the alien enemy lists. They were born in Germany, but had believed themselves citizens of this country for thirty years through their father's naturalization. His papers were lost, but their step-father's papers finally established their citizenship.

More names of registrants follow:

AUSTIN.

(Eighteenth district, Twenty-third precinct; station 5610 W. Lakeside.)

Brown, Charles..... 3019 W. North-av.

Christian, Carl..... 634 Leclaire-av.

Harvard, Louis..... 1515 N. Karpis-av.

Klein, Louis L..... 1522 Kedvale-av.

Mesler, Ernest..... 4231 Crystal-av.

Miller, Arno..... 648 Wells-av.

Pleiter, Albert..... 824 N. Lawrence-av.

Ritty, Emil..... 5952 W. Lake-av.

Sommer, Emil..... 3611 Potomac-av.

Ziegler, Paul..... 4950 Fulton-av.

EAST CHICAGO AVENUE.

(Twenty-first district, Twenty-eighth precinct; station 111 W. Chicago-av.)

Anuswein, Peter..... 1138 Wells-av.

Appelbecker, John..... 1418 Wells-av.

Arena, Chasian..... 201 E. Grand-av.

Andreas, Alex..... 648 Wells-av.

Anderson, Mihaly..... 104 W. Clark-av.

Beaman, Robert..... 147 W. Chestnut-av.

Braun, Cofer..... 536 Rubel-av.

Brenner, John..... 1030 Wells-av.

Brown, Klem..... 120 W. Lake-av.

Brombach, Fr..... 55 W. Ontario-av.

Bullinger, Peter..... 14 W. Erie-av.

Burkhardt, Karl..... 545 N. Wells-av.

Burke, Henry..... 619 N. Wells-av.

Burkhardt, Frederick..... 610 N. Wells-av.

Bullen, Andrew..... 757 W. North-av.

Buchen, Henry..... 17 W. Ontario-av.

Buchholz, Klem..... 1030 Wells-av.

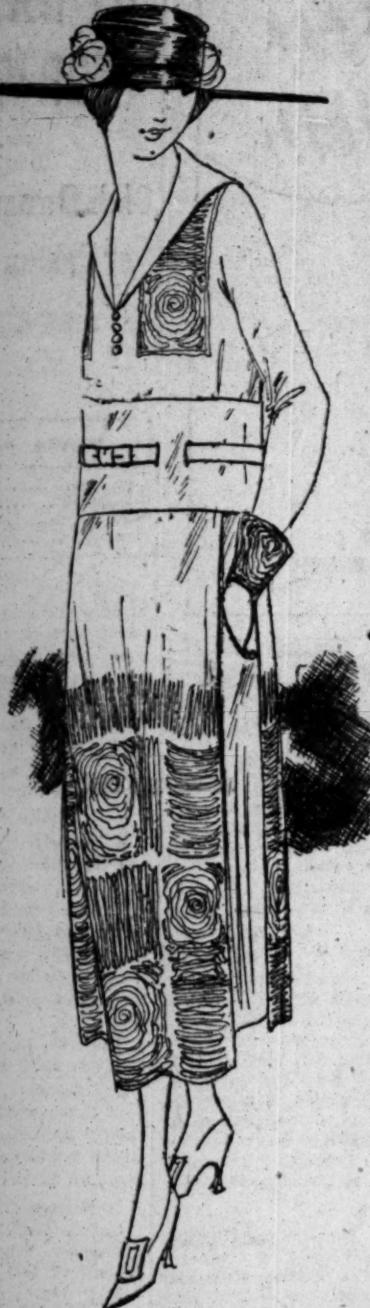
Bugel, Gustav..... 120 W. Lake-av.

Bullock, Peter..... 145 W. Erie-av.

Bullock, William..... 145 W. Erie-av.

Burke, Henry..... 1515 W. Wells-av.

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—What a strange, pigmented thing our winter time economy is! We eat formal evening gowns and take on wraps of princely magnificence. We dress in drab and spend hundreds of dollars on fur. We fool ourselves by going out in simplest of frocks and whittle our tea gown into brightest and most extravagant of shapes. So

Among the notable phases of this spring's "simple" dressing is the rage of the separate skirt. Never has this accessory come in for so much attention and so much cost. And here in this soutache-trimmed model we have a smart and practical style. Accompanying it is a green lined sailor faced with white linen and decked with green and russet apples.

Among the skirts which we have seen lately, some of the smartest are the "pillowship" variety which are gathered into a wide belt. Even newer than these, however, are the ones slashed with knife plaitings underneath. White satin skirts are particularly good and sometimes these are trimmed with clasp silk or wool embroidery—one perfectly plain model, for instance, has red poppies embroidered about its hem and is worn with a red jersey sports coat.

Linen dresses are never a radical suggestion. No matter whether in the real or the hothouse summer, they are unfailingly good. And here in this soutache-trimmed model we have a smart and practical style. Accompanying it is a green lined sailor faced with white linen and decked with green and russet apples.

Delaware shad, at 75 cents apiece is one of the aristocrats of the fish market. The excellent and plebian whiting, at 10 cents a pound, is making headway among us. It is a year-around standby in England and you will find it served at all your winter-year-around English standby, the Beeton cook books, and back of that, in a single cup of white sauce or in two cups, just melted, may be highly palatable and make many other things with which it is served as an adjunct more palatable. Remember that cheese is rich in fat, so that with it and vegetables oils plus table butter we can easily get the vitally necessary fuel for "Madame Who."

A picturesqueness at the meeting will be that of groups of Roumanians dressed in their native costumes, from Indiana Harbor, Aurora, and Chicago, and will march through the foyer and into their seats, carrying their flag banners.

Movies at the War Camps.

New York, Feb. 14.—The motion picture films of many of the country's leading producers are to be placed at the government's disposal for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors in service at home and abroad.

This announcement was made today by P. G. Powers, who has been appointed by the war department chairman of a committee representing the motion picture industry, which will cooperate with Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the committee on training camp activities of the war and navy departments.

The latest and best photoplays of all the principal companies will be shown at the various camps and training stations, Mr. Powers said.

Real Love Stories

The First to Fall.

She was motherless and 18 when she married a handsome young artist, who promised to make her life the happiest on earth.

He soon fell a prey to drink, and for several years she scarcely knew any-



Prizes Awarded to Chicago Artists

BY LOUISE JAMES BARTELT.

The prizes in the twenty-second annual exhibition of works by artists of Chicago and vicinity were announced yesterday at the Art Institute.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal, carrying with it, either for purchase or as a gift, \$500 for a painting or a piece of sculpture executed by a resident of Cook county; \$100 for a painting by Vilas Blaauw.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal, carrying with it, either for purchase or as a gift, \$200 for a painting or a piece of sculpture executed by a resident of Cook county; Women and Child" (sculpture), by Emil Zatensky.

The William Randolph Hearst prize of \$300 for a work by a Chicago artist, "A Lilac Bush," by Alfred Jergens.

The Clyde M. Carr prize of \$100 for a merit-toned painting, in any medium, "After the Broadcast," by Frank Palmer.

The Wentworth G. Field prize of \$150 for the best painting of a New Mexico or an Arizona subject, "Indian Dance at Isleta," by Grace Ravlin.

An honorable mention was given to Ejnar Hansen upon his painting, "Mrs. F."

About 200 artists attended the banquet last night of the Chicago Society of Artists in the Art Institute. It was in honor of the opening of the exhibition.

GET HOLSUM COFFEE

Fresh-roasted—at your grocers' every morning. 30¢ the pound. Whole, steel-cut, pulverized. Try a pound today. The only coffee with a money back guarantee.

And nothing so calls forth Tom's wrath as when his wife, lovely in her happiness, reminds him of a twinkle in her eye that the only reason he got her in the first place was because she was "old and homely."

E. R.

HOLSUM BREAD

TRY THEM BOTH TODAY
The Heissler & Junge Co.
Bakers of HOLSUM BREAD

WIDMANN GOAT MILK CO.
Physician's Big
Fitter-Herrings Co., Distributors
San Francisco Cal.

Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington with current market materials and are indexed by her.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Friday Fare.

With the Lenten market abundance fish, and with much of it the safest of all marketed fish, "winter caught," we do not need to sing "Thursday" this week. Perhaps you do not know that song. It is about the monk and monks who go fishing at sundown on Thursday, but get no fish for Friday fare. They are sad at first, for they thought of the morrow with faces white, saying O, we must curb our appetites," but being ancient monks, they warmed their souls with Malvoisie from the vaults below in preparation for a—less day.

Moreover, they said the same thing about fish that the fox said about the grapes he could not get. We cannot recommend the material of their substitution, but the idea is not so bad a one to carry out in such times as these.

Of our present abundance, fresh cod presents its attractions, one of which is undoubtedly a rock bottom price. Boiled fresh cod, well seasoned in the oven with a slice of onion or the pulpy seed cone of a green pepper pod after the seeds have been scraped off—a by-product, you see—a half inch of bay leaf, or some parsley, or what you choose, is a product that may be used no end of ways, plain and fine.

Two forks are the ideal utensils for shredding fish. Our French friends eat fish that way. When shredded it may be extended a half with potato for cakes. If these are seasoned with a bit of fat, which may be corn oil, preferably beaten to a cream with a little salt before added, they may be browned on an aluminum or soapstone griddle without any grease whatever.

Another way to extend them is with seasoned cracker crumbs. The two may be bound together with unbeaten egg white, packed into little oiled cups, and steamed for twenty minutes in a water bath. Garnish the bottom of the cup or not, but a trefoil of green pepper or some crossed strips of the same or fancy cuts of pimento or of any vegetable convenient may be put into the cup first so that they will come out on top in the end.

These fish timbales are excellent, with a cheese sauce, and we must remember that we have been urged to eat more cheese. One of the best is made with knife plaitings underneath. White satin skirts are particularly good and sometimes these are trimmed with clasp silk or wool embroidery—one perfectly plain model, for instance, has red poppies embroidered about its hem and is worn with a red jersey sports coat.

Linen dresses are never a radical suggestion. No matter whether in the real or the hothouse summer, they are unfailingly good. And here in this soutache-trimmed model we have a smart and practical style. Accompanying it is a green lined sailor faced with white linen and decked with green and russet apples.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, will preside at the meeting, and Prof. Gideon Wells, Bernard Flexner, and Mrs. Raymond Robins will speak. Harold L. Ickes, Antonin Barthelemy, the French consul, and Paul Negulescu, editor of the Roumanian Review, are active in arrangements for the meeting.

Among those who will attend the reception tomorrow and who are interested in the Sunday meeting are Dr. and Mrs. Raoul Vioran, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Palandec, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Zimbal, Dr. and Mrs. A. Blankini, Mr. and Mrs. Mildred Gapen Bowen, Mrs. Tracy C. Drake, Miss Alice Rollier, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Miss Clara Laughlin, Mrs. George Dean, and Miss Harriet Vinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewster will entertain Dr. Angelescu tomorrow at a dinner at their residence, following the reception.

BESSIE BARRISCALE

Yes, She's Married and Has a Little Son. The Happy Man? Howard Hickman.

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You're Rather Likely to Care for 'Madame Who'

Produced by Parsons. Directed by Reginald Barker. Presented at the Casino.

Jeanne Beaumont Bessie Barriscale
John Armitage Edward Coxen
Henry Morgan Howard Hickman
Patsy Joseph J. Dowling
Alice Codd David M. Hartford
Jeanne Nicholas Colley
Mose Eugene Pallette
Lieut. Conroy Wallace Worley
Albert Lockhart Clarence Barr
President Lincoln Bert Hadley

By Mae Tinne.

Speedy, colorful, catching, and holding the interest. "Madame Who" may be recommended as one of the best program pictures put out for some time. It has the undoubted values of skillful characterization and plenty of rapid fire action, that, while it may be bit fire action, is by no means improbable. Then it has mystery which does keep you guessing. So, you see?

Who is Madame Who? That's the question. She doesn't know herself. A woman spy and caught in the act of spying on a secret meeting, she is married to one of twelve masked men who are a penalty. As the benediction is pronounced she spies on her husband's wrist a tattoo mark and thinks that by this she will be able to identify him.

During the course of the next few months she discovers the same tattoo mark on the arms of various other men, northerners and southerners, and at last that it is but the insignia of a secret society formed at West Point.

So until the conclusion of the story which ends with the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates in a couple of scenes to be quite an acrobat. Howard Hickman, Edward Coxen, Eugene Pallette, and Joseph Dowling, all pretty well known and liked, live up to their reputation. The costumes, settings, direction, and photography have all been executed with care, and, on the whole, I prophesy you will rather care for "Madame Who."

Bessie Barriscale throws herself into the rôle with her customary wholeheartedness, proving herself to be quite an acrobat. Edward Coxen, Eugene Pallette, and Joseph Dowling, all pretty well known and liked, live up to their reputation. The costumes, settings, direction, and photography have all been executed with care, and, on the whole, I prophesy you will rather care for "Madame Who."

* * *

Movies at the War Camps.

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This announcement was made today by P. G. Powers, who has been appointed by the war department chairman of a committee representing the motion picture industry, which will cooperate with Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the committee on training camp activities of the war and navy departments.

The latest and best photoplays of all the principal companies will be shown at the various camps and training stations, Mr. Powers said.

Bright Sayings of the Children

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

WAS IT YOU?

The other morning came a telephone call for me. A crisp young voice said in answer to my hello: "Miss Donnelly, I got your pamphlet on how to put on weight and it hasn't done me much good."

"How long ago did you get it?" queried I.

"About a month," answered the crisp young voice.

"Did you follow the instructions rigidly?" I asked.

"I tried to," said she.

"But did you, though?" I urged.

"Well, I didn't do everything. But I did many of the things you advised. But I'm discouraged because it didn't do much good."

"Suppose," said I, "you figure out exactly when you started in. Write that down. Also write down everything you've done and everything you haven't done, as per instructions I sent you, and send it to me."

The record came all right. And it was exactly as I expected. She began a month ago according to the report, which wasn't long ago by a fat gain.

"Never mind, Mary. I'll go and call muver." And poor little Mary, hanging by the lone picket, replied earnestly: "All right, Bobby, and I'll wait for you here."

J. A. C.

We were discussing the food situation recently when my son said:

"Mamma, do you know who Mr. Hoover is?" "Who?" I asked.

"He's the landlord of eating," he replied.

H. F. G.

Preparations for her birthday party had evidently been discussed before the little maid, who announced, "Next week I'll be two candles old."

M. L. A.

Bobby tried and tugged, but in vain; he could not release her, so he said:

"Never mind, Mary. I'll go and call muver."

"And poor little Mary, hanging by the lone picket, replied earnestly:

"All right, Bobby, and I'll wait for you here."

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M. L. A.

A LOGICAL SNAG HALTS GOOD SHIP 'SCHOOL BUDGET'

Pilots Can't Figure How to Boost Pay and Yet Cut Expense.

After nearly a dozen false starts, the finance committee of the board of education held a budget meeting yesterday. When they saw, after several hours of talking, how hopeless the task would be of keeping expenditures within the revenue and raising salaries besides, they adjourned until Monday. Trustees Albert H. Severinghaus said the salaries would have to be raised, and that other expenses would have to be trimmed to cut down the prospective deficit. H. H. Brackett, school board auditor, pointed out that only about \$4,000,000 would be left in the educational fund after the teachers in

the regular day schools were paid. From that amount the committee hopes to cut a deficit of \$2,250,000 and to have enough left over to raise salaries of teachers and civil service employees.

Where Trims Must Come.

Whether there are increases or not, if the board keeps within its revenue, or does not add to the deficit already existing, there must be a trimming of the funds for evening schools, community centers, vacation school, social work, and possibly some of the business manager's department which the spid six have taken steps to establish.

The effort to raise the salaries of teachers above the first two years of service was practically abandoned.

There is a movement on foot to raise the minimum salary of elementary teachers, so that beginning teachers will be paid for the first two years on the scale at present paid teachers in the third year.

This would mean there would be no automatic increase for three years. The amount involved is only about \$50,000.

Some New Succulent Salaries.

Another move is planned to raise civil service salaries. Estimates have been placed in the budgets for the next twenty additional positions. Most of them are for positions made necessary by the natural expansion of school board work; but a few drawing succulent salaries are for new jobs such as real estate and building "experts." The cost to the board of the expansion is \$54,000.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

New Suits for Misses

Bring Every Variation of Spring Mode

All gifted with that youthfulness which makes modes from this section so delightful.

At \$25 to \$95

Trig, tailored suits of serges, \$25. Suits of tricotine with striped flannel vests, \$50. And among the higher priced the Eton suits with tuniced skirts.

New Suits at \$45

Are in the style sketched at the left. The coat takes on the new bodice lines so becoming to young girls. Of silvertone in tan and jade.

New Ripple Coat Suits Are \$60

These, too, are of silvertone in tones of tan. An unusual line is given the skirt by pockets which are part of the yoke. Sketched at the right.

Fourth Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

New Tailored Street Hats

In a Special Grouping

\$10

New hats that wing their way into fashion by means of entirely new ways—

Sailor hats have winged crowns—

Small turbans have winged brims—

Quills curl or are straight.

Indeed, these are essentially the first hats of spring—perfect complements for the new suit or street coat or frock. The favored shades of brown and taupe are especially featured in this group at \$10.

The Schoolgirl's New Spring Hat

Here, however she likes it. Sailor, small, irregular brimmed hats with jaunty bows. The short poke hat so becoming to young girls, with its wreath of flowers.

—Ready for Her Choosing at \$5

Fifth Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

Just Come from the Philippines

New Envelope Chemises To Be Priced \$1.95 and \$2.95

New shipments which once again make possible a selling event that meets with a ready and enthusiastic response on the part of our patrons.

These Garments All Made and Embroidered by Hand

need be judged not alone by their beauty in handwork. Due to our own exact measurements followed in their making, they have the ample cut and correct shaping so essential to good fit.

One of Many Styles at \$1.95—At the Left.

One of Many Styles at \$2.95—At the Right.

Also in recent arrival are some very lovely Philippine made night-dresses which can be offered here at truly notable pricings—\$2.50 and \$2.95.

Third Floor, North.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

MANY A WOMAN WILL SELECT A SILK FROCK TODAY

AT THESE MODERATE PRICES



BREVITIES

A LITTLE for so much smartness is \$3.95 when attached to a blouse of color striped voile. Crisp white cuffs and collar are edged with color. A pretty style with which to freshen up the Winter Suit. Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

THE WAR on the Third Floor SERVICE BUREAU has much interesting literature which is free to those who wish it. A pamphlet of good size and much interest is "Conquest and Kultur"—being the "Aims of the Germans in Their Own Words." It is issued by the Committee on Public Information, and may be had here, gratis.

GIVE WHAT "Things You Ought to Know YOU WILL About Our Army" is the title of a little book which is being sold for anything you wish to give. The proceeds go to buy "Smokes" for the boys who are fighting for us. War Service Bureau, Third Floor.

New Ripple Coat Suits Are \$60

IN EVERY in the Store, War SECTION Saving and Thrift Stamps may be purchased. Every time you make a purchase, buy Stamps. It is a small way of showing patriotism, that in the end will mean big results.

The Store for Men

is, as many women have discovered, a convenient place for the woman who, on every shopping tour, is entrusted with some purchases for the men of her house. In a separate building, to be sure, but easily reached from the main building, without, of necessity, going out of doors.

CONSISTENT COMFORT

The season when a man wants to wear frequently a soft collar is almost upon us. Among the recent arrivals of new styles for Spring are the Goodtown with pointed corner and the Regnior with the rounded corner. They are of fancy piques. Each 25c.

SHIRTS ARE READY

The man who desires a particularly fine woven Madras Shirt has his wish gratified. Now ready for Spring showing are some excellent Shirts, made in fabrics of service, fast colors, and tasteful designs. In three grades, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

A TOUCH OF COLOR

After waiting about three weeks a large shipment of Swiss brocaded silk Cravats arrived this week. They are full fashioned, with the popular slip band, and come in various combinations of stripes and colors. Because of a large purchase they are offered at an exceptionally low price, 75c.

PRICES COMMENCE AT \$12.

A Feature of Economy

Women's Graceful Shoes \$3.75 and \$5.85

We have placed 2,500 pairs of women's Shoes of our established qualities in two groups as a special offering even during our notable February Shoe sales. They mean, to the careful buyer, true economy.

The \$3.75 group comprises Shoes worth today considerably more. These are made with solid leather soles and heels, patent or dull leather, cloth or kid tops; mostly in button; some plain toe and some have tips.

In the \$5.85 group are fine French-bronzes, either lace or button, and novelty Shoes which are in great demand at present; in patent leather or kidskin, with colored cloth tops.

These models show elegance and refinement in the prevailing modes. They represent the best qualities in our Shoe service.

Fourth Floor, South Room.



Announcing the Opening of a New Millinery Room

Salon des Debutantes

FOR the debutante—most particular of young women—there has been provided a Room in which will be offered Millinery especially designed for youth. This Salon will be in charge of those competent to furnish intelligent service; its Models will be created by a workroom organization specializing on youthful styles, and will include productions by other prominent French and American milliners as well.

PRICES COMMENCE AT \$12.

Fifth Floor, North Room.

Infants' Frocks Are Shortened for First Steps

THE wonder of the first step—it is told in record and retold in a hundred variations. It becomes one of the milestones in a baby's life, from which things date forward and backward.

Short Frocks and their attendant necessities are so grouped that selection may be made to include every detail.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

Three Complete Outfits

3 blouses	\$2.70	3 shirts	\$2.25	3 bands	\$2.70
3 shirts	\$4.50	3 bands	.90	3 silk shirts	\$2.25
pair hose	\$1.50	pair hose	\$1.05	pair silk and wool hose	\$1.50
2 pair shoes	\$1.50	1 pair shoes	.75	1 pair shoes	.75
flannel skirts	\$5.85	2 muslin skirts	\$1.00	1 wrapper	\$4.50
muslin skirts	\$1.90	2 muslin skirts	\$1.50	2 muslin skirts	\$1.75
muslin skirt	\$2.00	2 muslin skirts	\$1.50	3 flannel skirts	\$5.85
muslin skirt	\$1.50	2 muslin skirts	\$1.75	1 flannel skirt	\$2.95
elderdown		6 slips	\$5.10	6 slips	\$5.10
wrapper	\$2.95	1 dress	\$2.95	2 muslin skirts	\$4.50
sacque	\$2.95	1 dress	\$1.25	2 muslin skirts	\$2.00
slips	\$6.00	1 dress	\$1.50	1 dress	\$2.00
dress	\$3.95	1 wrapper	\$1.50	1 dress	\$2.95
dress	\$2.95	1 sacque	\$1.50	1 dress	\$2.95
	\$91.60		\$27.30		\$57.75

The Well-Furnished Nursery

IT is a pleasant memory of a child's life—the place where his first dreams were dreamed, where his first thoughts were formed into words. So it should be a pleasant place—reflecting joy and harmony.

In the February Sale

High Chair; with white enamel tray, removable. \$4.85. Reed Wardrobe; 4 trays. \$10.95. Bed, of wicker, drop sides. \$16.50. Nursery Chair, reed and wood. \$4. Diaper Dryer. 40c. Toilet Basket, three shapes. \$2.25.

Play Yard; raised floor. \$9.75. Bassinet, of wicker with wooden wheels. \$12.50. Bed, of wicker, extra large and well built. \$24.50. Clothes Rack; white enamel. \$3.75. Fourth Floor, South Room.

MANY A WOMAN WILL SELECT A SILK FROCK TODAY

AT THESE MODERATE PRICES



Hundreds of New Silk Frocks—Special \$15 \$20 \$25

THIS is an annual event with the Women's Moderately Priced Dress Section—this selling of Frocks developed in the styles of the coming Spring, at prices which are truly surprising for their lowness. There are hundreds and hundreds of Frocks in this offering; scores upon scores of styles. All the silks, all the colors, a woman will like or fashion sponsor.

Women's Moderately Priced Dresses, Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

A Special Selling Street Frocks \$27.50 to \$40

THE Women's Costume Section is featuring some very distinctive tailored Frocks for street wear—made of wool jerseys and of serges. These have fresh white satin collars and cuffs, or satin vestees, and several models are trimmed with silk braid in many rows on paniers, tunics or bodices.

A variety of new models is offered—especially interesting to women who appreciate fine fabrics and tailoring.

Sixth Floor, South Room.

Unusually Smart Wool Skirt—\$12.75

A Feature of the February Sale

THE separate Skirt has many devotees; there are quaint, sleeveless sweaters and coats to don with it, not to mention the fresh new tub blouses which are so pretty. The Skirt sketched is quite unusual—made of fine serge and beautifully tailored with tuck-trimmed panels front and back. Its pockets are outlined with silk braid and punctuated with a row of covered buttons. \$12.75.

Three Color Schemes in Block Patterned Velours, at \$16.50.

One of the prettiest Skirts of the new season—made with wide belt and pockets, trimmed with large pearl buttons. It may be chosen in gold and black, blue and black or green and black.

Sixth Floor, South Room.

Versatility Is an Attribute of the New Suits—Two at \$40

IT is all in a woman's own hands—this matter of the Spring Suit. She may choose an Eton style, satin sashed as to skirt, or remain true to the hip-length jacket with its belt and pockets. Both styles possess undeniable charm, as the models illustrated so well reveal.

Tricotine makes the multi-tucked Suit at the right, the tucks being used at the back and on its pockets, both on skirt and coat. Its narrow belt is tucked once. Well lined, carefully tailored, it will serve excellently for a practical Suit. \$40.

Fine shepherd's check woolen is used for the beautiful Eton-jacketed Suit at the left, trimmed on skirt and jacket with loops of fine silk

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

The United States
Needs 250,000 Men
to Build Ships.

* * 13

OFFICIALS WILL
MEET LOWDEN ON
CRIME PROBLEM

Aldermen, Judges, and
Others Seek Co-opera-
tion for Cleanup.



ALICE
Will Carry Duchess' Pig Baby
at Stage Women's Fair.

RAISE FUND TO
DEFEND HOTELS
RAIDED FOR VICE

Secretary Tells U. S. It
Can Get "Grist" in Big
Loop Places.

Attorneys were retained and money
appeared yesterday for the defense of
keepers arrested in the recent gov-
ernment vice raids. When Warren C.
Lennen, president of the Chicago Hotel
Keepers' association, and John Friedman,
treasurer, appeared at the federal
building it was reported that the asso-
ciation had come to the rescue of the ar-
rested brethren.

Joseph Schneider, proprietor of the
West End hotel and the Florence hotel,
was arraigned before United States
Commissioner Mason. He was taken
into custody in a bonding office on
orders from Lieut. W. H. Schoemaker
after he had appeared there to arrange for
business. Schneider is a brother-in-
law of Friedman, manager of the King
Edward hotel.

Slap at Big Hotels.

Barnes, secretary of the association,
is manager of the Ontario at 618 North
Clark street. With some show of
wrath, he declared that "moral con-
ditions" in the smaller hotels, repre-
sented by the association, are no
worse than those of the "big rich
hotels" downtown.

He advised that if the government
would raid those they would also "gather
grist." He declared that the cam-
paign was "persecution and not prose-
cution" and said that if the authorities
wanted to "put the little fellows out of
business" they had it in their power.

Schneider indignantly denied the re-
port of officers that he had "locked the
doors" of the West End hotel and had
done before their coming. He added:

"I haven't got any lock on my doors."

Mrs. Farris Released.

Mrs. Dolly Farris, wife of Joseph Farris,
manager of the New Central hotel,
35 South Clark street, was released last
night under \$2,500 bond after two
nights in jail. Farris, who, in offering
\$2,416 cash the night before for his
own release, said it was his "last avail-
able dollar," appeared with \$2,500 more
in cash to release his wife.

**ASKS \$100,000
FOR 10,240,000
DRINKS MISSED**

Drag up the adding machine. Open
up the dream book. We have as a
subject the \$100,000 of booze
missed. Let's see—80,000 gallons of booze.
One drink of booze weighs two tiny
ounces, depending on locality of thirst
emporium. That makes about 128
drinks to a gallon.

Eighty thousand times 128=10,240,
000 little jugs.

Then the prices are going up—gov-
ernment stopped manufacture of the
stuff. Pretty soon prices may be 50
cents a shot—then what would the
\$80,000 gallons be worth? You need the
adding machine.

But, though there is alleged to be a
signed contract, Henry A. Klein, who
up to a few weeks ago was an employee
of the portraits concern.

A short time after the Gresham
street raid another squad of detectives
arrested Martin Clarke, 18 years old,
chauffeur, in a flat at 1706 West Har-
rison street.

Strange part is that Klein in suit
filed in Circuit court only asked for
\$100,000 from Schufeldt.

**PIANO USED BY
MARY GARDEN IS
FUEL FOR 'BOS'**

The grand piano at the International
Hotel, at 217 West Washington
boulevard, which accompanied Mary
Garden when she sang to the migra-
tors workers a year ago, has gone up
the Winslow Bros' robbery, and indi-
cates that with death on the gallows
he hoped to even the score. He was
piled when taken from his cell to the
murderer, but moved with a firm step.

He took advantage of his last inter-
view to give advice to others who may
be attracted to the life of a bandit.

I can't tell you, Mrs. Patter-
son, just how glad I was to receive it,
but I do thank you from the bottom
of my heart, and as each of us un-
folded his gift a big lump rose in my
throat, and I think lots of others, for
we knew the value of the old U. S. A.
were doing their bit.

When the time comes that we meet the German
fleet we will all be on the job to do our
bit in the good old American way."

**Wheed Resigned
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Men Who Go on the
Gallows Today.**

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under sentence to be hanged this morn-
ing at 9 o'clock, were placed under the
Wheed kept cool and did some praying,
but Lindrum, under sentence for the mur-
der of Policeman Patrick Tierney, gave
way under the strain and fainted as
he was being transferred to the death cell.

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Wheed has been resigned to his fate
for several days. He has on sev-
eral occasions expressed regret for the
slaying of the two bank messengers in
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**SKUNK CULTURE
BOOSTS INCOME
TAX PAYMENTS**

Came a well dressed and prosperous
looking person to the internal collector
of revenue office. He gave liberal fig-
ures showing a fat income and husked
an obese roll. When the goodly in-
come tax was figured he was asked:

"Occupation, please?"

"Skunk culture," he replied.

The reason why Joe Trost, some-
times called Trostky, almost fainted,
Joe is the expert who figures the taxes.

The fake income tax collector is also
abroad in the city. Joseph Liska, 5103
South Paulina street, made report yes-
terday that some slicker, posing as a
federal tax collector, had "took" him
for \$18.70 after figuring up his income
tax for him.

Julius F. Smietanka, collector, re-
ports that he has no collectors and that
the one doing the collecting is an old
man. Beware! Room 551 federal
building is the place to pay. It is also
announced that any one posing as a
federal officer is flirting with the pen-
itentiary.

Four Hundred Arrested.

It was a case where a piano which
was 7000 was cheaper as fuel than coal
at \$7. a ton—when you couldn't get
the coal," he said. "We were sorry to
give it up, but our students decided
they would rather live without music
than freeze to the strains of Chopin's
funeral dirge."

**"Cap" Streeter Denies All
Knowledge Forged Patent**

Capt. George Wellington Streeter
denied all knowledge of a forged gov-
ernment land patent purporting to
give him title to the tract of land
in Lake Michigan, when he took the
oath yesterday. The court is to hear
today in the action wherein his co-
operator in the tract is being attacked.

They also declared they believed they
had the Heller-Rose Jewel robbers and
those of La Grange State bank and
the State bank of Summit would be
cleared up by evidence they had in
hand.

Especial efforts were made to break
down the story of H. E. Moore,

and the court is to hear testimony
from Alvin Wells, declassified by the police to
have been one of the Illinois Central
robbers. He is said to have steadfastly
refused to admit complicity in the
crime.

Four Hundred Arrested.

Four boys with seven rifles and 2,000
cartridges in their possession, were
arrested by the stockyards police. They
admitted the rifles were stolen and
told the police G. S. Marks of 4711
South Ashland avenue and A. F. Hart
of 1923 West Forty-seventh street were
the owners. The names of the boys
who are to be arraigned in the Boys'
court today are Benjamin Gustinsky,
Stable Galls, Daniel O'Leary, and
Theodore Garney.

Jake Smith, said by the police to be
an expert safecracker, was arrested
during the day on a vagrancy charge.

A total of 400 more criminals and
undesirables were rounded up by the
police during the twenty-four hours
ending yesterday morning.

**Four Jurors Chosen in Dear
and Hartnett Murder Case**

Four members of the jury which is
to try Earl Dear and Eugene Hartnett
for murder before Judge Kersten in
the Criminal court had been selected
at the close of yesterday's session.

Dear and Hartnett are accused of the
slaying of Rudolph Wolfe, chauffeur
for Dr. Philip Schuyler Doane, in an
attempt to steal the physician's auto-
mobile recently.

**Eighty-six Horses Killed
as Result of Blizzards**

Eighty-six horses were shot last
month because of injuries sustained in
falls on icy pavements and 368 others
were ordered off duty. It establishes
a record, according to H. L. Roberts,
superintendent of the Anti-cruelty so-
ciety.

Chicago's public officials interested in
the suppression and prevention plan
met to Springfield to confer with Gov.
Hoover next Monday. Arrangements
for the conference were made yester-
day by the special council subcommittee
on crime, headed by Ald. Byrne.
It is the desire of the subcommittee
to get every crime prevention, prosecu-
tion and reformation agency working
in harmony.

Ald. Steffen Explains.

"Our desire is to get together about
table and lay all the cards down,"
said Steffen, a member of the subcom-
mittee. "There when every one
has a clear idea of the crime condi-
tions and the nature of the problems
to be solved, we can talk over methods
of curing it through cooperation of
all the agencies which have to do with
crime suppression and prevention."

Among the officials who will go to
the capital with the aldermanic body
are Assistant State's Attorney Marvin
Barshart, representing the prose-
cutor, and Chief Justice George Ken-
nedy and Judge Kickham Scanlan of
the criminal court bench.

The judges in this court will give
time and go to any extent to
help in bettering conditions," Judge
Scanlan said.

Discuss Bonding Evil.

Miss Harry Olson, of the Municipal
court, submitted a list of blacklisted
bondsmen with forfeiture records to
a council subcommittee at a meet-
ing held during the day. Lax bonding
methods were discussed.

**PAY ROLL MURDER
THOUGHT SOLVED
BY TWO ARRESTS**

**Police Think They Have
Men Who Killed
Travis.**

Tapped telephone wires led last night
to arrests which are believed by the
police to have cleared up the murder
of Orville H. Travis in the attempted
pay roll robbery at the Fidelity Por-
t company's office last Saturday.

Detectives James Kilgore and Gil-
bert of the detective bureau made two
of the arrests in a room in a house in
Greenwich village, aided by police from
the state attorney's office. Seven re-
volvers were found hidden in trunks
and under the mattresses of two beds
and W. G. Chaplin and Bert Brady
were arrested.

The police say that Chaplin had a
brother on parole from Pontiac, who
up to a few weeks ago was an employee
of the portraits concern.

A short time after the Gresham
street raid another squad of detectives
arrested Martin Clarke, 18 years old,
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**"Cap" Streeter Denies All
Knowledge Forged Patent</**

CUMMINS SEES PUBLIC LOSER BY RAIL BILL

Says U. S. Pays 4% on Loan and Gives Roads 10% Profits.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Consideration of the administration railroad bill continued in the senate today, with Senator Cummins, Republican, attacking the proposed standard of compensation, which he declared excessive by \$200,000,000.

While the public is being asked to loan money to the government at 4 per cent, it is proposed in the bill, he said, to guarantee to railroad security holders returns ranging from 10 to 20 per cent—“monstrous proposal.”

In opposing the bill Senator Cummins declared he was actuallly only by patriotic motives and would yield if he knew that the president knew more about compensation than the senators. He added that many members of the senate have spent years studying the transportation question.

Uncertain on Status.

Senator Cummins approved President Wilson's plan of taking over control of the railroads, but said it should have been done sooner.

He deplored the uncertainty which he said now prevails among the railroads of the country over the question as to what roads have been taken over, the status of the 1,300,000 persons employed in the operation of these properties, and of the millions of dollars now being paid into the various railroad treasuries.

The lone senator will conclude his speech tomorrow. Senator Robinson, Democrat, a member of the interstate commerce committee, plans to reply to him.

Unions End Pay Hearing.

Representatives of union and unorganized labor who failed to present reasons for increased pay to the railroad wage commission completed their testimony today and the commission adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, Secretary Lane. Witnesses called by the commission in its independent investigation will be heard at the next sessions, probably beginning on Monday.

Recommendations to be made by the commission will concern only wages and hours. Secretary Lane told James A. Hennessy, who asked that stewards, who work about thirteen hours, be placed under the eight hour law and that \$150 a month, instead of \$100 to \$250, be paid.

Union molders on the Southern railway asked an increase of 33 1/3 per cent.

W. G. Eby of Hamlet, N. C., said union machinists should be paid from \$600 to \$800 a month, instead of \$750 to \$175. He took occasion to deny for his road, the Seaboard Air Line, charges made by conductors that officials were trying to make the eight hour law and government operation a failure.

Negro helpers and laborers of the southeastern district asked a 20 per cent increase.

Plans Standard Cars.

Development of plans for standard types of railroad freight cars was assigned today by Director General McAdoo to a committee of manufacturers, headed by S. M. Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive works, with instructions to recommend specifications for a number of new types which can be manufactured at a cost, at least 20 per cent less than under the present system of special orders. This is the most definite movement of the director general in his projected program of extensive standardization of equipment. Another committee will be named soon to work out standards for locomotives.

SHIPPERS BEGIN TO FEEL LACK OF FREIGHT CARS.

Some shippers are beginning to suffer for lack of cars because of the price of the order which is sending too many empty to the west for the movement of grain. Some of the automobile companies, agricultural companies, and manufacturing material shippers feel the car shortage most.

The order promulgated some time ago called for priority for shipments of grain and grain products, merchandise in less than car load lots, print paper and pulp, and a few other commodities. Solid trains of empty cars are coming to western roads from eastern lines and are being hauled daily throughout the country. The belt, the one which was heavier than was expected, is causing an unforeseen shortage of box cars for western car load shipments, and is expected to continue six or seven weeks until planting time.

The automobile manufacturers producing small cars which can be loaded in ordinary box cars, are having trouble making deliveries. Others are not affected since the double door automobile car and end door car are not available in grain cars. Agricultural implement makers are forced to make shipments in cattle cars, and this makeshift is beginning to solve their problem.

The case of the Burlington is typical and indicates that there will be a shortage of box cars until planting time. This road received and diverted 400 empty box cars yesterday. It is expected that the number will be 600 daily by next week, yet the Burlington could load 1,000 grain cars a day in its territory if it could get them.

New Short Term Note Issues Move Rapidly.

New short term note issues were a rapid continuance of the movement begun last year. Two year collateral securities, Lee, Higginson & Co. and the Harris Trust and Savings bank, sold \$1,000,000. Dallas Power and Light company, two year, drew on 7 1/2 per cent notes, less than an hour yesterday. The price was 90, yielding 7.5%. A. E. Leach & Co., Inc., and associates are offering 5 1/4%, 900, two year, 6 per cent first mortgage, long gold note of the Union Light Heat and Power company at 35¢ to yield 7%.

PAY RUNS INTERNAL COUPONS. The New York Stock Exchange paid interest coupons Tuesday on the Boston 5 1/2 per cent internal revenue bonds. Pay runs were 100 cents, and the coupon rate, at which price the bonds yield 7 1/2 per cent. They were quoted 80 to 92, as compared to a recent low of 82.

S. P. EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER PROVE UNUSUAL

Net Operating Income Shows Considerable Increase.

Southern Pacific earnings for December made a somewhat unusual exhibit in that a considerable increase, \$97,021, was made in net operating income. This result was shown, although for the month operating expenses increased \$48,400 more than the increase of \$321,684 in operating revenue, which however, included a special item of \$200,000, noted later.

For the calendar year of 1917 Southern Pacific reported operating revenue of \$193,971,000, an increase of over \$20,540,000. The operating expenses for the period showed an expansion of \$175,100, so that the net revenue for operation gained \$18,080,881.

Net Operating Income Gains. For the full twelve months Southern Pacific showed an increase of \$10,682,511 in net operating income.

Accompanying the statement of earnings for December was the following explanation:

“Railway operating expenses for the month of December, 1917, include a charge of \$1,200,000 representing extra compensation for the construction of the San Joaquin River bridge, the completion of which the period from April, 1915, to October, 1917, inclusive, as paid to motive engineers and firemen as a result of the Chicago arbitration award of April, 1915.”

Union Pacific for December made a relatively better exhibit than did Southern, since in gross operating revenue of \$181,800,000 there was an increase of \$1,827,801. The operating charges increased but \$46,076.

For the year 1917 Union Pacific operating revenue increased \$16,483,287. Both systems attribute large part of these increases to difficult experience in navigating the Panama Canal.

Bankers to Discuss Sugar Plan. Chicago banks were asked yesterday to send representatives to New York to confer on a plan to finance the Cuban sugar crop which is to be taken over by the United States in Great Britain, and Italy. It is proposed to form an international syndicate. The amount of money to be raised was not known locally, but some time ago a plan for financing the crop involved advances of several hundred million dollars.

The First National bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank each sent a representative to New York. The original plan appears not to have worked out satisfactorily and the understanding locally is that each of the governments interested will contribute to the syndicate.

Will Take Treasury Certificates. The Illinois Trust and Savings bank will take a considerable amount of the issue of treasury certificates announced yesterday by Secretary McAdoo. The Illinois Trust is not a member of the federal reserve bank system. However, President Mitchell said:

“We shall make a liberal subscription to these certificates, not because there is lacking any demand for our funds but because we feel it is the lawful thing to do.”

Stevens-Wright said something of a feature in that the price advanced 40 points to 55¢. The packing house stocks and Pneumatic Tool were steady.

People's Gas developed further weakness, closing at 44¢, a decline of 24 points for the day. The statements of Chairman Insull at the annual meeting continued to be the depressing factor.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows total assets and liabilities of \$27,757,537. The surplus stands at \$150,894; inventories at \$1,271,485; accounts receivable \$466,482, and cash \$106,495. Net payable amount to \$675,000 and accounts payable \$91,735.

After deducting the \$13,981 paid on the preferred stock there was left for the common a sum amounting to \$7.67 for each of the 25,000 shares of no par value. The position of the common stock will be further clarified by the reduction of \$6,900 of preferred stock, which was voted at the annual meeting early this week.

GOSSARD CO. EARNS \$7.67 ON COMMON STOCK.

The annual report of the H. W. Gossard company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows income as follows:

Net sales \$2,753,718
Cost of goods sold 2,510,002
Depreciation and maintenance 25,117
War excess profits and inc. taxes 34,000
Interest for dividends 191,892
Preferred dividends 31,991
Bank charges 1,000
Bank overdraft 1,000

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FINANCIAL NOTES.

PRESIDENT WILSON yesterday approved an agreement reached by the war industries board and the producers of grade “A” sine, spending a maximum price of 12 cents per pound f. o. b. St. Louis, subject to revision on June 1. The following conditions were laid down:

First—The producers of grade A pine and sheet zinc will not reduce the price.

Second—That the allies, the public, and the government will be sold zinc at the same price.

Third—That they will take necessary measures to prevent zinc from falling into the hands of speculators who might increase the price to the public.

Fourth—They that exert every effort to keep up the production so as to assure an adequate supply during the war.

Third—That they will take necessary measures to prevent zinc from falling into the hands of speculators who might increase the price to the public.

Fifth—That they exert every effort to keep up the production so as to assure an adequate supply during the war.

The steel trade is reported to have been able to expand its output during the last days about 10 to 20 per cent and the outlook is steadily improving.

Industries of the Pittsburgh district which have been crippled since the first of the year owing to fuel famine report an improvement in operations and expect to start full time by the latter part of next week.

On the exchange market there was a rapid continuance of the movement begun last year. The Italian rate going from 2.65 lire to the dollar to 4.65. The Swiss and Spanish rates went slightly against New York.

There is little lending in the New York money market in time accommodations with 6 per cent bid for all date on industrial collateral. Mixed money is unchanged at 5 1/2 per cent, with occasional spans at 5 1/2 per cent.

It cost the Pennsylvania in 1917 41 cents to move every dollar's worth of grain revenue business. This was 7 cents more per dollar than in 1916. With \$65,000,000 gross in excess of the year previous the company had \$1,000,000 less net in gross operating income.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Net Earnings Show Decrease.

New York, Feb. 14.—In its income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, published today, Cluett, Peabody & Co. reported net sales of \$19,245,520, as compared with \$20,518,736 in 1916. Net earnings were \$2,005,728, as against \$2,051,568 in the previous year, and the surplus after preferred dividends amounted to \$860,247, as compared with \$1,451,825.

The Pennsylvania in 1917 41 cents to move every dollar's worth of

grain revenue business. This was 7 cents more per dollar than in 1916. With \$65,000,000 gross in excess of the year previous the company had \$1,000,000 less net in gross operating income.

RAGTIME LESSONS.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The School of Popular Music at Z. Jackson Blvd., Suite 400, offers Ragtime Lessons.

TALK OF THE STREET

THE showing of earnings made by the Union Pacific for the calendar year of 1917 warranted, in the opinion of local people, the placing of Union Pacific stock on a regular 10 per cent basis by the declaration of a quarterly distribution of 5 1/2 per cent announced yesterday by the board of directors. Heretofore the dividend has been at the rate of 8 per cent regular and irregular. The stock market interpreted favorably the board's action and Union Pacific stock ran up from 114 1/2 to 118. The final quotation was 116 1/2.

The 10 per cent dividend is significant, for it indicates that the administration will not be averse to generous distributions by the prosperous carriers.

Southern Pacific annual exhibit was also encouraging, and the declaration of the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent, advanced the price of the stock to \$41. Other railroad shares felt the impetus of buying, causing advances in most instances.

Maxwell first preferred stock opened at \$1 and declined to \$0 94, the next sale, against a close on Wednesday at \$1. The abrupt fall followed the announcement that the directors had decided to pay the quarterly dividend in 6 per cent scrip running two years. Before the close of the market the action of the board was more favorably viewed and the price advanced to \$1 1/2.

A local broker said: “I believe the matter is that the directors acted wisely. The company has government contracts to the amount of about \$50,000,000. The banks will be glad to see the Maxwell or any other company finance itself in a way that will not immediately require cash. The scrip issued by the company bears 6 per cent, which is different from a non-interest bearing obligation. There will always be a market for it. The company is doing a great volume of business and temporarily needs all its working capital.”

There are some observers who believe the action of the Maxwell directors reflects similar course by other boards in the market. It is to be hoped that these increases to difficult experience in navigating the Panama Canal.

Bankers to Discuss Sugar Plan. Chicago banks were asked yesterday to send representatives to New York to confer on a plan to finance the Cuban sugar crop which is to be taken over by the United States in Great Britain, and Italy. It is proposed to form an international syndicate. The amount of money to be raised was not known locally, but some time ago a plan for financing the crop involved advances of several hundred million dollars.

The First National bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank each sent a representative to New York. The original plan appears not to have worked out satisfactorily and the understanding locally is that each of the governments interested will contribute to the syndicate.

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RAILS ADVANCE ON BIG DEMAND IN WALL STREET

**Shipping Stocks Lead the
Industrials; Market
Has Firm Tone:**

The order closing the New York Stock exchange on heatless Monday was withdrawn yesterday by the board of governors in view of the action of the fuel administration extending the general closing order on the days specified.

The New York Cotton exchange also withdrew its closing order.

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks

Monday, Feb. 14..... 70.20

Tuesday, Feb. 15..... 69.52

Net gain for the day..... .65

Year-end, day of week..... 84.72

Two years ago..... 85.91

Three years ago..... 72.94

Recent stocks are Anaconda Copper, American Car and Foundry, American Smelt, American Telephone and Telegraph, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago and St. Louis, Great Northern, preferred, Erie, Great Northern, Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, United States Sugar, Union Carbide, United States Steel.

Total sales of stocks, 400,000 shares.

Total sales of bonds (par value), \$100,000.

CONFIDENCE IN RAILS.

New York, Feb. 14.—[Special]—Confidence in the future investments which was shaken after the demobilization that reached a minimum in December has not only been strengthened by the evident wisdom of the administration and congress to give the owners of those securities adequate compensation during the period of government sponsorship, but by many developments of a constructive character.

One of the most reassuring of these is the declaration today by the Union Pacific directors of the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock. For several years the regular dividends has been 8 per cent and a 2 per cent extra distribution. By this action today the directors placed themselves on record as believing that a regular 10 per cent dividend could be maintained.

Good Buying of Rails.

The expression of confidence in the future earnings capacity of the railroads was a decided impression in investors' minds and was responsible for modest buying throughout the rails and in the industrial list as well. Union Pacific rose 4 points on rather heavy transactions and closed within a fraction of the top price.

Sharp advances were made in Norfolk and Western, Reading, Northern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, and Western Pacific. The buying of the common stock was induced by an excellent showing of results for December, as well as for the year, net operating showing an increase of \$10,365,000 for the full twelve months.

A rather heavy increase in operating losses for the month of December is explained by the statement that of the \$10,365,000 expansion there was included a charge of \$1,200,000, representing estimated additional compensation to be paid locomotive engineers and firemen from April, 1915, to October, 1917, as a result of the Chicago arbitration award of two years ago.

Shippers Show Strength.

The shipping shares were again the strong features of the industrial list. Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies rose more than 4 points, closing at the top price. The sharp rise in the last hour was said to be due to the execution of a large order for 2,000 shares by Boston shippers identified with the proprie Garton, Williamson & Wigmore, International Mercantile Marine, and other stocks of this group were strong in sympathy with the leaders.

The general market moved irregularly, but its tone was firm. Explanations the slow but steady rise in values, the governor of the stock exchange said.

The situation is much like that which existed when the stock exchange opened in December, 1914. The public, though they stocks are cheap, is slowly abandoning them, while the speculative element is bewildered and is trading on both sides of the market, with little faith in its own opinions.

DREDGE AND DOCK EARNINGS SHOW LARGE DECREASE

The Great Lakes Dredge and Dock company issued yesterday an annual statement which contained no income account, but a comparison of the balanced sheet with that of Dec. 31, 1916, indicates that earnings for the year were \$220,686, as compared to \$776,235 in the previous year. This probably explains the suspension of dividends last August after the payment of a cent in cash and 20 per cent in kind during the year. The company drew its surplus for \$1,329,528 to pay dividends. The directors charged \$100,000 for depreciation as compared to \$100,000 in the previous year.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 contains:

ASSETS.

1917. 1916.

Plant, equipment, real property, etc. \$8,586,655 \$8,424,696

Capital stock out..... \$6,849,000 \$5,533,500

Surplus..... 487,599 619,903

Dividends payable..... 494,039 409,535

Accounts receivable on hand..... 2,143,503 2,126,290

Charged to contracts..... 218,554 205,817

Trade in progress..... 41,887 41,887

Deposits on deposit accounts..... 8,860 8,860

Operating charge to plant..... 10,705 14,038

Total assets..... \$8,586,655 \$8,424,696

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock out..... \$6,849,000 \$5,533,500

Surplus..... 487,599 619,903

Dividends payable..... 511,100 511,100

Accounts receivable on hand..... 274,469 318,729

Charged to contracts..... 218,554 205,817

Trade in progress..... 41,887 41,887

Deposits on deposit accounts..... 8,860 8,860

Operating charge to plant..... 10,705 14,038

Total liabilities..... \$8,586,655 \$8,424,696

ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—[Special]—Trading on the Broad street curb was again influenced by the course of prices in the New York stock exchange, but changes in current quotations were without importance in the leading issues.

The war order stocks, with the exception of Curtis Aeroplane, were neglected. Brokers handling most of the business in Wright-Martin expressed the view that the stock is being accumulated around, though the accumulation may have been simply for the purpose of steadyng the market for the stock.

Independent oil stocks were generally strong and mining stocks firm.

CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales. High. Low. Close.

Actina..... 100 100 100 100

Am Ind. Corp. 100 100 100 100

Am Linen Co. 100 100 100 100

Am Locomot. 100 100 100 100

Am Mail. 100 100 100 100

Am Min. 100 100 100 100

Am Zinc. 100 100 100 100

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Good handwriting and familiarity with figures essential; those with high school education preferred.

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